

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol 1 No 168

30 August 1982

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WAN LI MEETS UN YOUTH SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

OW271556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with representatives attending a seminar for trainers of youth workers and youth leaders in the Asia-Pacific region. They are from Bangladesh, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua, New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China. The seminar, co-sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the All-China Youth Federation, opened in the Chinese capital earlier today.

Extending congratulations on the opening of the seminar, Wan Li said that youth represents a country's future. "Therefore education and training of the young people is of great importance to the building of the country," he said.

Pinpointing the common grounds among Asia-Pacific countries, the Chinese vice-premier said he hoped that youth organizations of various countries increase contacts, deepen mutual understanding and friendship and share one another's experience. "This is conducive to youth work in these countries," he said.

ESCAP official Larry Cheah, on behalf of those attending the seminar, thanked the Chinese Government and youth organizations for helping arrange the seminar.

Present were Liu Weiming, acting president of the All-China Youth Federation; officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education; and Nessim Shallon, resident coordinator of the U.N. System's Operational Activities for Development.

WAN LI MEETS CHINESE, FOREIGN GEOLOGISTS

OW281648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met with more than 50 Chinese and foreign geologists in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The geologists are here to attend activities marking the 60th anniversary of the Geological Society of China, a symposium on mesozoic and cenozoic geology, and make a field trip.

The celebration activities and the symposium will begin in Aoidaihe (a summer resort) August 31 and conclude September 4.

In a conversation with the guests, the vice-premier said: "A country needs to make a thorough investigation of the mineral resources if it wants to build itself. In the field of geological science and prospecting, we should learn from the advanced countries, and we are willing to cooperate with them."

The vice-premier said: "It is significant for Chinese and foreign geologists to come together and exchange experience. This will help promote friendship and cooperation among them." He said he wished the symposium success.

Present at the meeting were Sun Daguang, Chinese minister of geology and minerals; Zhai Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Huang Jiqing, president of the Geological Society of China. Minister Sun gave a banquet this evening in honor of the guests.

The geologists are from Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, China and Hong Kong.

NATO TO CONDUCT 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

OW291742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 29 (XINHUA) -- In spite of the routine-business nature of the NATO's "Autumn Forge" manoeuvres, the situation and the preparations for a war in Europe, if any, have been always taken into consideration, a spokesman at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers Europe) told XINHUA recently.

Such manoeuvres as "Autumn Forge" which will begin on September 2 was initiated in 1975 and has been conducted annually in the ACE (Allied Command Europe) area between northern Norway and eastern Turkey. With some 24 sub-exercises and 250,000 soldiers, this year's "Autumn Forge" from the beginning of September through mid-November will be highlighted as in past years by several major exercises in each of the ACE regions.

The spokesman noted that the effectiveness of the "flexible response strategy" should be proved through the manoeuvres. And that's why defensive action will be emphasized during the manoeuvres on the one hand, and offensive operation will be paid much attention on the other.

In addition, he said, every NATO soldier must have in mind the military threat to NATO and the potential enemy. It is even more important for them to be able to recognize through exercises enemy's equipment and tactics, and at the same time to see the advantages of their own. Besides, more reservists will take part in this year's autumn manoeuvres than previous ones, because wartime mobilization of manpower is especially important for NATO, he said.

The traditional annual exercise "Reforger", will continue until October 20 to redeploy the NATO-committed U.S. troops through shipping and airlift to Europe, mainly the northern and central regions. This is specifically designed to display U.S. ability and resolve to reinforce the West European continent in a future war.

Other highlights will be "Bold Guard"; a field training will take part. Exercise in Zealand Islands of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein of West Germany and the central army group field training exercise "Carbine Fortress" scheduled for September 13 to 23 and involving about 70,000 troops in the Wuerzburg area of West Germany. [passage as received] They are aimed to improve combat effectiveness through joint operations and to increase the flexibility and interoperability among the AFCENT (Allied Forces Central Europe) forces.

ENVOY TO U.S. PAYS COURTESY CALL ON SHULTZ

OW270128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin paid a courtesy call on new U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this afternoon. Chai Zemin and Shultz exchanged views on matters of common concern.

They also expressed the hope that the recent Sino-U.S. joint communique would be strictly implemented.

TELEPHONE CABLE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S. FIRM

OW271632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on the transfer of technology for manufacturing telephone cables has been signed by Chinese corporations with the Essex Group Inc., a subsidiary of the United Technologies Corporation, U.S.A., according to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

According to the agreement which took effect from August 15, the production facility of the Chengdu cable plant will be revamped to manufacture polyolefine insulated and integral sheathed telephone cables, developed by the U.S. Essex Group and used throughout the world.

The Essex Group will transfer overall production techniques, experiences and know-how for the cable products and take charge of the technological process design and the selection of production equipment, the agreement says. The group will also give technical training and send engineers to the plant to render technical services. The group will also act as sales agent for the products in international market. The new facility will open by 1984 and reach the designed capacity by 1988.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN U.S. REPORTED RISING

OW271948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Foreign investment in the U.S. increased by a record 31 per cent last year while U.S. investment abroad slowed to the lowest growth rate since World War II, according to Washington reports quoting the latest figures released by the U.S. Commerce Department.

Foreign investment in the U.S. rose 21.4 billion U.S. dollars to 89.8 billion by the end of 1981. Companies from Japan, France, Kuwait, Great Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada accounted for most of the increase. The biggest increases in foreign investment were registered in the manufacturing and oil industries, amounting to 4.4 billion and 5.5 billion dollars respectively. U.S. direct investment abroad last year grew by only 5 per cent, or 11.8 billion dollars, to 227.3 billion dollars.

Economists say that the rapid foreign investment rise in the U.S. and the slow increase in U.S. investment overseas are indications that the balance of economic strength between the U.S. and its Western allies is experiencing a change.

KCNA REPORTS DEFECTION OF U.S. SOLDIER TO DPRK

06281644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Joseph White, a soldier of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea, this morning crossed over the military demarcation line into the northern half of Korea to ask for political asylum, according to KCNA.

The agency quoted the soldier as saying that it was a wrong policy for the U.S. Government to send American youths to the far-off Korean soil and force upon them an army life against the Korean people. He thought it shameful to take part in such aggressive acts.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL'S TEXTBOOK STATEMENT REJECTED

Vice Minister's Statement

06281457 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 1330 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met Japanese Ambassador Katori today to convey the Chinese Government's basic position regarding Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa's statement on the textbook issue. At the meeting, Vice Minister Wu Xueqian stated:

On 26 August the Japanese Government transmitted to the Chinese side the contents of the statement issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa and made related explanations.

The Chinese Government studied the statement and, as a result, found it far from satisfying Chinese demands. It cannot but express its disappointment. Although the statement says that the Japanese Government carefully listens to criticism and will correct related accounts in textbooks on its responsibility, it indicates no clear-cut, specific measures for correction. The Chinese Government cannot agree to it. The Chinese people also cannot accept it. Vice Minister Wu Xueqian added:

The Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out that it is a serious matter of principle whether or not to tolerate the history of aggression against China by Japanese militarism and that it cannot afford to take an ambiguous attitude. The Chinese Government's attitude is clear and consistent. We cannot agree to the attitude of the Japanese Government which, under the pretext of preserving the so-called textbook authorization system, refuses to take resolute action in correcting mistakes made in the process of textbook authorization. The Chinese Government once again expresses its desire that the Japanese Government take a firm and effective action, correct the mistakes made by the Japanese Education Ministry in the process of textbook authorization at the earliest possible date and thus bring the issue to a satisfactory settlement in such a way as to contribute to the development of relations between China and Japan.

Ambassador Katori in his reply said that he will immediately report the Chinese Government's position to the Japanese Government.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK300358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries a commentator's article entitled "The Japanese Government Must Concretely Correct the Mistakes." The text is as follows:

The move by the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting the history of Japanese militarist aggression when revising school textbooks has aroused strong opposition and protest from China and other Asian countries. After delaying for more than 1 month, the Japanese Government announced on 26 August, in the form of statements issued by the chief cabinet secretary and the education minister, the counterstrategy that Japan had decided to adopt. Although the Japanese Government declared that it would listen to criticisms and be responsible for correcting the relevant passages in the textbooks, it did not put forward clear-cut and concrete measures. People obviously cannot be satisfied with this ambiguous attitude.

The Japanese Government has reiterated that it has not changed its stand of profound self-reproach for the tremendous damage done to the Chinese people by the war. Since this is so, the government should honestly admit that it is completely wrong to prettify militarism and conceal war crimes when revising school textbooks. Instead of doing this, however, the Japanese Government has evaded the issue of whether the war launched by Japan against China in the past was actually a war of aggression, while ambiguously saying that they are willing to "listen attentively to criticisms." Can this be described as a serious attitude? The Japanese Government says it will "be responsible for correcting" the relevant passages in the textbooks. Since this is so, they should immediately take concrete and specific measures to correct the places that were incorrectly revised so as to avoid disseminating the error and leaving a legacy of trouble to Japan's next generation. Instead of doing this, however, the Japanese Government wants to use as is the textbooks that distort the history of Japanese aggression, and delay correcting them until the next screening 2 years hence; and they do not even explain how the mistakes are to be corrected. Can people accept this? Fair-minded public opinion in Japan has also pointed out: "This government explanation indulges in petty maneuvers to evade the issue without providing any way of solving the problem in essence" and is "an attempt to blur responsibilities and get by under false pretenses." They have demanded that the Japanese Government "immediately correct the mistakes in distorting history."

On the textbook issue, certain people in Japan are always delaying and even refusing a correction of the mistakes under the pretext of preserving the Japanese screening system. This is untenable. The screening of school textbooks is a Japanese internal affair, and we have never intended to interfere in it. However, does this mean that, under the pretext of the textbook screening system, the history of Japanese aggression can be distorted at will and the national feelings of people of other countries hurt? Does it mean then that there is no need to correct the mistakes? Moreover, Japanese public opinion has pointed out many times that the Japanese Education Ministry itself has precedents for amending new textbooks that have already been screened. Former Education Minister Hagai has pointed out that according to the present Japanese screening regulations, mistakes in school textbooks can be corrected with urgency. Therefore, if the Japanese Government continues to stall under the pretext of preserving the screening system and fails to correct the mistakes of the Education Ministry in screening the books at the earliest possible date, that can only make people doubt the Japanese Government's real sincerity in solving the problem.

On the question of revising the school textbooks, the attitude of the Chinese Government and people has been clear-cut all along, and that is, mistakes must be corrected, and then things will be alright. The current issue is that the Japanese Government must make a prompt decision and not act in a sloppy way. The Chinese people deeply regret and are unhappy over the fact that the textbook issue has dragged on and is still unsolved. The explanation given by Miyazawa on behalf of the Japanese Government is unacceptable to the Chinese people and also leaves the Japanese people dissatisfied. We hope that the Japanese Government will take a broad and long-term view and rapidly correct the Education Ministry's mistakes in screening textbooks so that the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Japan, established on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, will be preserved and developed and so that Japan may be able to present a good image in the international community.

XINHUA 30 Aug Commentary

OW300746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA correspondent) -- In his August 26 statement on the textbook issue, Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary of the Japanese Government, expressed Japan's readiness to pay full heed to criticisms and undertake to rectify the mistakes in the textbooks, but he failed to specify any practical and effective measures in this connection. So it is quite reasonable for the Chinese Government and people not to agree with his statement.

Since the people of China and other Asian countries have strongly protested against the distortion of the historical fact of Japanese militarists aggression, the only way for a solution to the problem is that the Japanese Government takes their criticisms seriously and adopts prompt and decisive measures to correct the mistakes in the textbooks.

Whether or not to amend the history textbooks which whitewash Japanese militarism is a matter of principle showing whether or not Japan admits its history of militarist aggression. The Japanese Government, however, is still ambiguous on this matter, and the August 26 statement does not look like one that undertakes responsibility to make amendments. The Japanese statement says that for future textbook authorization, the textbooks will be discussed and the authorization criteria will be revised in the Textbook Authorization Research Council and care will be taken that the above gist is duly realized. (The gist mentioned in the first part of the Japanese statement means Japan's deep reproach on itself for its aggression and its commitment towards the Sino-Japanese joint statement.)

This shows clearly that the Japanese Government does not want to take responsibility immediately to correct the mistakes in the textbooks and pass the buck to the Textbook Authorization Research Council which is only an advisory body of the education minister. Thus the statement to take "responsibility to make the necessary amendments" becomes an empty pledge.

As for the statement that measures will be taken to realize the gist, but before this, the minister of education will issue a policy statement, this is tantamount to saying that the screened textbooks will be used in Japanese schools for, as explained by the Japanese side, at least two years without any correction of the mistakes. It also fails to make it clear whether the minister's statement will admit the historical fact that Japanese militarists made an aggression against China.

Japanese newspapers have pointed out that the education minister's statement will be carried in the ministry's publications, and not issued as a government decree, so that it will have no binding force of law and its "force of guidance is doubtful".

All this has made it clear that the Japanese Government's statement is nothing but a pre-variation. It reveals no intention to take effective measures to correct the mistake made by the Education Ministry. It shows only an attitude which cannot be termed as serious, still less sincere. The Chinese people surely cannot accept such a statement.

Japanese Demand Corrections

OW281405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Japanese opposition parties and personages have criticized the government shilly-shally towards correction of history textbooks and demanded necessary corrections be made immediately.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said in a statement Thursday the Japanese Government would heed the amendment of the controversial history textbooks -- not immediately but in two years time.

Japanese opposition parties such as the Socialist Party, the Komei Party and the New Liberal Club in their separate statements issued on the same day, sternly criticized the official statement and demanded a prompt amendment.

The Komei Party stressed in a statement that what Japan did to China and Korea was "sheer acts of aggression" and that the Cabinet should unify views and state them clearly both at home and abroad.

In an article published in today's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Michio Nagai, former Japanese education minister, criticized the Education Ministry for its shilly-shally towards the correction of mistakes. The Education Ministry refused to make immediate correction on the pretext of censorship.

"The mistakes can be immediately corrected even under the present rules of censorship which contain one article reading, corrections should be made immediately whenever mistakes are found in the course of the study. Won't this article suit the present condition perfectly?" the former education minister said.

He pointed out that in this way the Japanese ministry could correct the mistakes without losing face.

Michio Nagai called for the implementation of the principles of Sino-Japanese joint statement on the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa reiterated on Aug. 23 and 26 separately that Japan's attitude towards the Sino-Japanese joint statement remained unchanged.

Masami Yamada, professor of Toyko University wrote in today's ASAHI SHIMBUN: "It is absolutely impermissible to teach our children with incorrect textbooks for another two years."

Today's YOMIURI SHIMBUN carried statements made by a number of textbook compilers who demanded the Education Ministry make corrections without any further delay.

Masao Nishikawa, associate professor of Tokyo University, put it more bluntly: "Frankly speaking, the government statement is mere evasion. It contains no substantive solution."

Historians Criticize Statement

OW292000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1948 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 29 (XINHUA) -- 150 Japanese history scholars and educators today rallied in Tokyo, sternly criticizing the Japanese Government's statement on the textbook issue as "an attempt to evade responsibility".

In the revised Japanese history textbooks the Japanese aggression against China and other Asian countries was whitewashed as an "advance." Referring to the matter, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said in a statement on August 26 that the Japanese Government will give heed to criticisms and undertake to make corrections. But he didn't say when and how.

Speaking at this afternoon's meeting, Honda, a responsible member of the Japanese Society of History, called the government statement "a fraud." As a matter of fact, he pointed out, the government neither admitted the war against China as one of aggression nor planned to correct the mistakes in the schoolbooks.

Takahashi, chairman of the Japanese Council of History Teachers, named today's rally a 'trial of those history forgers.' He recalled the Japanese history of aggression in the 1930's and 1940's to support his repudiation of the textbook absurdities.

"If the atrocious outrages Japan committed against China and Korea didn't constitute an act of aggression," questioned Eguchi, a noted Japanese historian and professor of Tsuda Juku University, "what then on earth could be named imperialist aggression?"

Today's meeting was called by the Japanese Society of History and the Japanese Council of History Teachers.

A statement adopted at the meeting pointed out that the government's view expressed on August 26 represented "an attempt to evade responsibility and mislead the people" and suggested "no intention to make self-examination." It declared, the assestion of leading Japanese officials that whether the war unleashed by Japan is one of aggression "should be left to historians of future generations for judgement" will probably "lead the Japanese people onto the road of militarism again".

The statement asked the Japanese Government "to correct immediately the mistake of distorting history and offer an apology to the people."

At the meeting, speakers also angrily denounced the remarks made by Post and Telecommunications Minister Noboru Minowa yesterday that there are "traitors" in Japan. They demanded an investigation of his responsibility for making such an allegation.

Japanese Press Reaction

OW281349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A number of Japanese newspapers has urged the government to correct its "appeasing" attitude toward the Education Ministry's mistakes.

Referring to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's remarks on the textbook issue on August 26, the newspapers pointed out that although the government had indicated its intention to correct the mistakes in the textbooks, it failed to take measures for "immediate correction."

TOKYO SHIMBUN said in an editorial: "The government's views on the textbook issue cannot be considered concise and candid." It said that the history textbooks approved by the Education Ministry described Japan's "aggression" against China as "advance" and Koreans "independence movement" as "insurgence". The correction of such mistakes, it said, "cannot be interpreted as interference in internal affairs once they are recognized. No one would object to any corrections made within the framework of the textbook authorization system."

The editorial went on to say that despite the government's intention to correct the mistakes, the textbooks will remain in use till 1985. In the interval, administrative guidance will be made through the "Education Ministry Bulletin" as suggested by the education minister. "This is an appeasing method." It is doubtful that the purpose of the Japan-China joint statement is fully understood, the editorial said.

An editorial of ASAHI SHIMBUN said what counts is not words but how sincere is the government in its future action. As a matter of fact, action should start immediately. It demanded that the Education Ministry review and correct the textbook expressions as soon as possible. This should not be confined to the words and phrases already pointed out, but a more extensive study of the contents should be carried out according to the spirit of the government's view. The editorial said: In the post-Meiji years, every time when our country went astray, the cause was interference with education. This trait has showed no change in the post-war years."

The editorial of MAINICHI SHIMBUN said that the issue of distorted history "could be corrected immediately by means of issuing errata under the current system. For an early solution of the problem, this should be done." The editorial pointed out: "The reasons offered by the Education Ministry in refusing to make corrections are untenable."

YOMIURI SHIMBUN in an editorial pointed out that the Japanese Education Ministry's attempt to tone down the Japanese aggression, which is common knowledge in the world, by describing it as "advance" is a violation of the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement and has aroused resentment in Asia. Shoichi Dikawa, a correspondent of the newspaper, pointed out in an article that Miyazawa's statement "does not relieve Asia of its concern."

The editorial of NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said: "The overwhelming majority of the Japanese people realize that war of aggression is no good. Then why not resolve the problem immediately?" "The substitution of 'advance' for aggression may be the idea of the hawks in the Liberal Democratic Party, but it definitely is not the view of the common Japanese people, nor that of the academic circles."

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS

OW281645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this afternoon with Tadashi Yaoita, president of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, and other Japanese guests. They had a cordial conversation.

Chen Muhua expressed the hope that the Japanese friends would continue to enhance the friendship between the two peoples and make new contributions to increasing agricultural exchanges between the two countries.

HU JUEWEN MEETS JAPANESE YAMAGATA DELEGATION

OW270845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C., met with a Japanese friendship delegation from the self-governed league of Yamagata Prefecture here this morning.

The delegation is led by Seiichiro Itagaki, governor of the Yamagata Prefecture and president of the prefecture's Japan-China Friendship Association.

In his friendly conversation with the Japanese guests, Hu Juewen expressed his hope for the further strengthening of the friendly contacts between peoples of the two countries.

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing yesterday and will visit Xinjiang Autonomous Region and other places.

XINHUA REPORTS ON SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW281429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- In the past 2 days, Vietnamese troops constantly conducted armed provocations and incursions and wounded two of our border guards in our Guangxi and Yunnan border areas.

At 1325 on 26 August, a Vietnamese squad with artillery cover invaded our positions on the main mountain of Koulinshan. Our fighters Luo Chhunshu and Song Xingyou were wounded by shell fragments. Our border defense units heroically counterattacked and repelled the Vietnamese. On the same day, the Vietnamese army fired 4 rounds of 82-mm mortar shells and more than 40 rounds of heavy machinegun bullets at our villagers harvesting corn at Maoshanzhai of Yangwan commune in Malipo county, Yunnan Province.

From 0900 to 1200 on 27 August, the Vietnamese army fired at our Faka area in Guangxi. At 1630 on 27 August, Vietnamese troops fired heavy machineguns at the Jiangna primary school in Dongxing commune of Fangcheng multinational autonomous county in Guangxi.

VODK REPORTS MORE SRV SUPPRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW271315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese aggressors have recently intensified their suppression of the Kampuchean people, imposing white terror in Phnom Penh, radio Democratic Kampuchea said today. Four new prisons were reported to have been set up in Phnom Penh by the aggressors, each detaining 1,000 to 2,000 Kampucheans. The prisoners suffer atrociously and many of them have been tortured to death by the Vietnamese guards. The radio also reported that a similar prison was set up in Kompong Cham Province by the Vietnamese aggressors.

XINHUA COMMENTARY BLASTS SRV FRIENDSHIP CLAIM

OW271614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Commentary: Vietnam's Sophistry Won't Alter Facts -- By Correspondent Li Ming" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese leaders, official departments and mass media have recently launched a propaganda campaign on Sino-Vietnamese relations. The Vietnamese party organ NHAN DAN alleged on August 23 that in the past few years "the Vietnamese side has never taken the initiative to aggravate the relations between China and Vietnam, nor has it created antagonistic tension or conflicts against China." The Vietnamese side, it claimed, "has constantly and sincerely hoped and exerted every effort to seek a negotiated settlement of all differences.

But the truth about the developments in Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past few years gives the lie to the allegations of the Vietnamese paper.

China has always stood for a negotiated settlement of problems pending between China and Vietnam. Proceeding from this sincere desire, the Chinese Government sent a delegation to Hanoi in April, 1979 for talks with the Vietnamese side and put forth a fair and reasonable eight-point proposal:

But the Vietnamese side rejected the proposal and turned the conference table into an anti-China platform. Thus, the Vietnamese side has wrecked the negotiations and brought them to a deadlock.

In an attempt to sow discord between China and Southeast Asian nations, Hanoi has in recent years concocted and spread a so-called "Chinese threat" and made it an excuse not to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

At home, Vietnamese leaders and news media jumped at every chance to besmirch China and inflame anti-China feeling.

At the Vietnamese Communist Party's Fifth National Congress convened last March Le Duan, general secretary of the party, once again proclaimed it a Vietnamese national policy to fight China. He also named China as Vietnam's "direct and dangerous enemy" and declared "readiness" to fight "a large-scale" war with China.

How can all these statements and acts justify the Vietnamese allegation that in the past few years "the Vietnamese side has never taken the initiative to aggravate the relations between the two countries."

Their claim that "Vietnam has never created antagonistic tension or conflicts against China" is even more ridiculous. In the past few years, Vietnamese troops have often reopened fire at Chinese border towns and villages, killing local inhabitants, shelling Chinese hamlets and damaging farms. They have brought great losses in lives and property to the Chinese border inhabitants. In 1980 alone, the Vietnamese created armed clashes and intruded into Chinese territory on more than 1,900 occasions. In May, 1981, Vietnamese regiments, under the cover of artillery fire, launched attacks on the Fakashan area in Yunnan Province and the Koulin area in Guangxi Autonomous Region, seriously aggravating the situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas. Apart from that, Vietnamese troops have incessantly encroached upon Chinese territorial waters, killing or kidnapping Chinese fishermen and looting Chinese fighting boats. Vietnamese planes intruded into China's air space for reconnaissance provocations.

Facts about Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past few years show that Vietnam, while paying lip service to "negotiations", has been continuously aggravating the bilateral relations by befouling the atmosphere of negotiations between the two countries. In fact, "negotiation" has been used by Vietnam as a smokescreen to deceive public opinion both at home and abroad and to cover up its anti-China activities.

We hope that the Vietnamese authorities would give up their policy of hostility towards China and seeking regional hegemonism, and show their sincerity by concrete actions. If they continue to play the trick to say one thing while doing another, they will come to no good end.

FLOODS DAMAGING RAILS REPORTED IN SOUTHERN BURMA

BK271256 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Burmese newspapers on 26 August reported that incessant rains in the southern part of Burma have damaged railway lines between Rangoon and Mandalay and Rangoon and Moulmein. Railway services were totally suspended on 25 August. This year's heavy rains have caused rivers and streams in Burma to rise above the dangerous level.

Flood waters have inundated 50 percent of the houses in villages and destroyed large amounts of cultivated land in the flood-prone Mon state, Rangoon division and Pegu division. The Government of Burma is currently carrying out relief measures and resettling flood victims.

OPENING OF BORDER PASS WITH PAKISTAN CELEBRATED

OW271658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Urumqi, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The opening of Khunjerab Pass on the Chinese and Pakistan borders was celebrated at a ceremony held at the pass today. It is one of the passes along China's ancient "Silk Road."

Ismail Amat, leader of the Chinese delegation and chairman of the people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Mohyuddin Baluch, leader of the Pakistan delegation and minister of communications, addressed the ceremony. Both spoke highly of the cooperation and great friendship between the two governments and two peoples.

Ismail Amat and Mohyuddin Baluch also cut the ribbon for the ceremony and unveiled a monument to the pass.

A protocol on the opening of Khunjerab Pass was signed in Islamabad August 22 between the Governments of China and Pakistan. The opening of the pass will help promote border trade and cultural exchanges.

Attending today's ceremony were Wang Chuanbin, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan; Chen Zhaoyuan, director of the Second Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Bhatti, Pakistan ambassador to China; and other government officials of the two countries.

After the opening ceremony, herdsmen of the Taxkorgan autonomous county of Tajik nationality in Xinjiang entertained the Pakistan delegation with horse-racing and other traditional games.

AFP Reports Indian Protest

OW281001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 28 Aug 82

[By Elisebeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Aug 28 (AFP) -- The Chinese Government today appeared to reject the recent Indian protest on the opening of a new pass on the strategic Karakoram Road linking China with Pakistan. "These are normal affairs between two neighbouring countries and do not involve the question of ownership of Kashmir", a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said.

The Khunjerab Pass was opened yesterday and the ceremony was attended by both Chinese and Pakistani officials.

"China and Pakistan built the highway linking the two countries and have opened the pass on their border to conduct border trade", the spokesman added. Pakistan has already rejected the Indian claim earlier this week that the Khunjerab Pass region was legally part of the Indian union.

Both Pakistan and India claim sovereignty over the whole of Kashmir, which has been divided between the two since 1948 -- half being administered by Islamabad and the half by New Delhi.

The official Chinese spokesman restated China's position that Kashmir "was a question between India and Pakistan". "China's position on this issue is consistent and known to all", he continued. China is in favor of self-determination for Kashmir and supports the United Nations' call for a plebiscite.

The Karakoram Road is 800 km (480 miles) long. Built in the 1960's and 1970's, it links the Chinese province of Xinjiang and the Pakistani province of Punjab. The opening of the Khunjerab Pass at 5,000 metres altitude will facilitate access on the Tibetan side.

INDIRA GANDHI LEAVES MAPUTO FOR HOME 27 AUG

OW281237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Maputo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here for home today after a two-day state visit to Mozambique.

The prime minister held talks with Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. They expressed concern over the increasing militarization and nuclearization in the Indian Ocean, and agreed to coordinate their efforts to transform the region into a demilitarized and denuclearized zone.

President Samora condemned the Pretoria regime for preserving colonialism in Namibia, occupying part of the territory of Angola, and organizing armed and terrorist activities against Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In response, Mrs. Gandhi told the Mozambican leader that "India stands solidly behind you" in the growing conflict between the white-minority Pretoria government and the black-ruled states of Southern Africa, notably Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

President Samora expressed dissatisfaction with the "passive" stand taken by the international community in the face of Israeli aggression. He reaffirmed the Mozambican stand: As a prerequisite to the solution of Middle East problem, Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, the state of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Indian prime minister arrived in Maputo on August 25 after a visit to Mauritius. President Samora had visited India in April this year.

CPPCC'S XIAO KE MEETS NEPALESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW271622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today met and had a warm and friendly talk with a youth delegation from Nepal led by Indra Chitrakar, chairman of the Kathmandu Regional working committee of the youth organization in Nepal.

Present at the meeting were Sa Kongliao and Wu Maosun, standing committee members of the C.P.P.C.C.

DPA: FRG'S BAHR COMMENTS ON BEIJING TALKS

LD271040 Hamburg DPA in German 0905 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, SPD Chairman Willy Brandt will visit the People's Republic of China next spring. The Chinese side has affirmed the invitation to Brandt in talks with SPD politician Egon Bahr in Beijing. Bahr said in Beijing today that Brandt would link his first visit to China at the end of March or the beginning of April with his trip to a socialist international meeting in Australia.

For some time now the Chinese leadership has been trying to establish contacts with social democratic and socialist parties in Western Europe. The SPD does not yet have official links with Beijing.

Bahr, who has been in China since Monday, today met Zhang Wenjin, vice foreign minister responsible for Western Europe. In an interim assessment of his political talks in China so far, Bahr told DPA that his impression was that the differences and political disagreements between China and the Soviet Union are too great for them to be overcome in the foreseeable future. As a "large-scale normalization" is thus not possible, attempts are now being made to achieve small settlements, Bahr said, and pointed out the forthcoming resumption of trade between China and the USSR in the border area, sports contacts and other bilateral measures.

Asked about relations between China and the United States, Bahr said that his Chinese talks partners had stressed that for them the problem of American arms supplies to Taiwan has still not been solved by the recent communique agreed on between Beijing and Washington. Beijing regards this latest agreement with the United States merely as a first step and now wants to wait and see if the Washington administration adheres to the communique. In its relations with the United States the Taiwan question plays an "enormous role."

Bahr also said that he had a "very frank talk" with Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin about the world situation and the growing threat to world peace. They also discussed arms control questions.

Earlier, Bahr had also met Qian Qiren, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. At the end of next week Bahr is travelling to Moscow.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Greeted by Peng Chong

OW271554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, president of the assembly, arrived here by air this afternoon on a visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The 21 members of the delegation include Mme Annie Mermaz, wife of President Louis Mermaz, Vice-Presidents Bernard Stasi and Guy Bucolone, and eight parliamentarians.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, greeted the French guests at the guest house where they had a conversations.

Upon their arrival at Beijing airport, President and Mme Mermaz were welcomed by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and his wife Zhu Liqing, and Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang and his wife Xiao Yun. Present were French Ambassador to China Charles Malo and embassy officials.

Peng Chong Fetes Delegation

OW281900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the delegation from the Bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, president of the assembly. Representing N.P.C. Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying, Vice-Chairman Peng Chong presided over the banquet.

In his speech, Peng Chong said that China has consistently attached importance to enhancing its relations with France, and bilateral relations have continued to grow in various fields in the past year and more. He said: "The friendship between the two peoples is built on the basis of mutual respect and equal treatment. Though different are the social systems, histories and cultural traditions of our two countries, we both treasure our own national independence and national dignity, oppose the policy of expansion and make unremitting efforts to overcome the danger of war and safeguard world peace. In the face of the turbulent international situation, it is very important to consolidate and develop friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries."

He said: "Friendly ties have long existed between the French National Assembly and the National People's Congress of China. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France, the friendly exchanges between the two parliaments have increased and become closer." He said that the National People's Congress is willing to continue its effort to enhance the friendly feelings between the two peoples.

Vice-Chairman Peng also referred to China's efforts to turn the country into a socialist state with a high standard of democracy and civilization and a fairly developed economy. "While relying on its own efforts, China needs to increase and strengthen economic, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges with all friendly countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said. He said France has a good foundation for developing economic and technical exchanges with China.

President Mermaz, in his speech, said that France and China had both suffered from wars and resisted foreign invasion. "Today our two countries firmly safeguard their national self-determination and rights to oppose outside interference. The French people deeply cherish peace and adhere to the principle of national dignity and independence, because we hold that peace can only be won on the basis of respecting the dignity of the people of various countries," he said.

Mermaz said: "It is unfortunate that in the present world, the non-interference policy is being trampled. Like China, France strongly condemns the infringement on the rights of the people in various regions, particularly in Asia, in Kampuchea and Lebanon for example. My country has played its role in restoring the sovereignty of the Lebanese people. We hope that the current solution permits Lebanon to restore its stability and development."

He said: "My country will exert its utmost to safeguard world peace and national rights. Together with the European community, we uphold some positive stands beneficial to North-South dialogue." In conclusion, he said that the current China visit of his delegation would help develop the existing "true and vital friendship" between the two countries. Before the banquet a cocktail party was held at which Louis and Mme Mermaz and other French guests chatted with members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, N.P.C. deputies, leading members of related departments and people of various circles who had visited France.

PLO GUERRILLAS' EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT CONTINUES

OW281636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Some 700 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas arrived at Beirut Harbor and boarded a vessel scheduled to leave this afternoon for the Mediterranean Syrian port of Tartus.

So far about 7,300 PLO fighters have evacuated from Beirut to Syria, Jordan, Sudan, Tunisia and North and South Yemens.

Syrian troops in Beirut will start to leave there for Bekaa Valley as of 30th. The evacuation process is to be completed in three days.

PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders paid a farewell visit to Lebanese Prime Minister Al-Wazzan on 26th. They thanked the prime minister and the Lebanese people for their firm support for the Palestinian cause.

Helped along by the multi-national force, Lebanese Government troops have taken up the former PLO positions. Bulldozers are levelling the mounds of earth partitioning east and west Beirut.

Repair work at the Beirut International Airport is also underway and the airport is expected to reopen within the next week.

Overland Evacuation

OW271303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Some 1,500 Palestinian guerrillas left Beirut this morning for Syria in 125 Syrian army vehicles. This is the first overland departure since the evacuation began seven days ago.

Before this overland departure which was delayed due to security reasons, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib held talks with Israeli Defence Minister Sharon in Tel Aviv and reached an agreement with him on the deployment of the multinational force along the Beirut-Damascus highway to secure the evacuation.

125 Syrian trucks arrived in west Beirut to take the PLO soldiers out yesterday when the second batch of Italian and French troops also landed in the city.

About 700 guerrillas left Beirut by sea yesterday and another 180 wounded went to Cyprus and Greece for treatment. Up to today more than 5,800 PLO fighters have evacuated Beirut.

EGYPT'S 'ALI CITED ON PALESTINIAN TALKS

OW271944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has advanced four conditions for the resumption of the Palestinian autonomy talks requested by Israeli and American officials, according to Cairo press today. The Egyptian deputy premier declared, first of all there must be a clear American-Israeli commitment on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon so as to "create a climate for peace".

Secondly, he urged the United States to establish for itself a "clear concept of the points of difference" and a "viable framework for the proper interpretation of the Camp David accords."

The Cairo press noted that the American administration has so far only given a "vague promise" to work on Camp David agreements and still refused to have a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

'Ali listed the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination as the third condition. He reaffirmed autonomy for both the Palestinian population and their land and made it clear in particular that self-determination should be applied to the inhabitants of east Jerusalem.

Finally, 'Ali called for a change in the Israeli concept of limited autonomy and in its policy of setting up settlements in the occupied territories. He stressed: "Israel also has to abandon its arbitrary practices on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, including the dismissal of elected mayors and the disbanding of elected municipal councils."

It was reported that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a recent article in THE WASHINGTON POST that "it is now time to resume the Palestinian autonomy talks for reaching a quick agreement." But he rejected any proposal for having the PLO join the negotiations and refused to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination. American State Department spokesman John Hughes has expressed welcome to Shamir's statement on resuming the autonomy negotiations.

U.S. REITERATES SUPPORT OF JORDANIAN SOVEREIGNTY

OW281031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 27 (XINHUA) -- U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes reiterated today that the United States is committed to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Jordan and its support for Jordan's "unique and enduring character". He made the statement at a news briefing when asked to comment on Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's remarks in Washington.

Sharon, after meeting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz this morning, bluntly told reporters that Israel "will never agree" to the creation of a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, claiming that "Jordan is a Palestinian state".

Sharon had visited the United States just before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He arrived here yesterday at a time when the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut is under way in accordance with a U.S. sponsored plan and when there is talk about a "second phase" of withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Lebanon and the resumption of negotiations for Palestinian autonomy.

He also met U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger this morning. He discussed with U.S. officials the situation in the Middle East after the departure of PLO fighters and other issues.

PLO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH JEWS

OW300926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 29 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is planning to cooperate with the Jews in Palestine to build their part of the world together, a PLO spokesman said today in a television interview. When asked whether the Palestinians would accept the simultaneous existence of Israel, the spokesman, Bassam Abu Sharif, replied: "This is the PLO program. It was very clear. We would like very much to cooperate with the Jews in Palestine, and we are ready to go as long and as far as they are ready to go. We are really planning to build this part of the world together."

When one of the reporters spoke of Israel's intention to annex the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the spokesman reaffirmed that "the West Bank and Gaza are part of Palestine that was partly usurped in 1948 by the Zionist movement."

Therefore every meter of Palestine should be available for the Palestinians to live on and where they can establish their independent state, he said.

King Husayn of Jordan interviewed on the same program, when asked if he saw the PLO "as being finished as a fighting force" after it evacuated from Lebanon, said: "I don't believe it is finished. I believe that it is very much alive, the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian just demands regarding to their rights on legitimate soil, and I believe that Palestine is the focus of attention of the world at this moment."

Refuting the allegation that there are differences between the Jordanians and the Palestinians on the sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, King Husayn stressed that "I will be supportive of all efforts to recover both the West Bank and Gaza for the people of Palestinian, for them to decide their future."

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

HK300902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 6

["Newsletter" by Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]: "PLO's Troop Withdrawal and Prospects for the Middle East Issue"]

[Text] After 77 days of arduous fighting in Lebanon, the PLO has finally withdrawn from west Beirut. This is a significant turning point in the quickly changing situation in Middle East. The Palestinians' struggle for the restoration of their national rights including the establishment of their own country has entered a new period.

The Israeli large-scale invasion in Lebanon this time has been aimed at wiping out the Palestinian military forces at a single stroke, destroying the military bases of the PLO and completely obliterating the existence of the Palestinian problem, thus enabling it to realize its ambition to control Lebanon and annex Gaza and the West Bank. Facts have proved that despite the tremendous price Israel has paid and despite the fact that it can run roughshod for a time because of its military position, it cannot achieve its aim. The Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon continue to attack the enemy behind its front and the effective strength of the PLO has been preserved in northern Lebanon. The PLO fighters who have withdrawn from west Beirut will by no means give up their struggle because of a temporary setback. The Palestinians' struggle against Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank will also go on. The leading members of the PLO headed by Yasir 'Arafat have firmly declared that the PLO is determined to continue its struggle for the establishment of a country of the Palestinians. Furthermore, through this war, the international prestige of the PLO has been greatly raised and the Palestinians' just struggle has won widespread support throughout the world including the sympathy and support of those Israeli people who have a sense of justice. This is something that Menahem Begin, Ari'el Sharon and their ilk never expected. The PLO's withdrawal from west Beirut has avoided, on one hand, the destruction of Beirut, and at the same time, enabled it to preserve its effective strength.

Now, people are talking about and paying attention to the PLO's struggle in the future. So, public opinion upholds that the PLO will not abandon its armed struggle.

At the same time, people have also particularly noticed the political significance of PLO Chairman 'Arafat's public statement of his acceptance of "all UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem." The PLO has expressed its willingness to hold direct dialogue with the United States and to accept Israel as a party in the negotiations in the future. Thus, it has shown great flexibility in its political struggle which has drawn the attention of and been well-received by moderate Arab countries and West European countries. According to some newspapers in the Gulf countries, the PLO is making preparations to establish a provisional government in exile to shoulder the heavy responsibility for the political struggle in the future. According to estimates of some Arab press circle sources, Chairman 'Arafat will make an important statement about the PLO's position with regard to its future struggle, at the Arab summit conference that is to be held at the beginning of next month.

The United States is held unshirkably responsible for Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon. It has indulged Israel to carry out aggression and expansion in order to augment its military presence in the Middle East. Whether this will facilitate or harm the interests that it has already acquired in Middle East is a problem that some U.S. strategists, including some high-ranking intellectuals, have been considering. Some American newspaper columnists even said "the United States has already become mortgaged in Israel's political transactions." Through this war, the United States has cast an even worse figure in Middle East. Some of the Arab countries, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia feel strong indignation toward the U.S. Government's policies in the Middle East and this cannot help but have a tremendous impact on relations between the United States and the Arab world. Some Egyptian newspapers have pointed out that the United States has alleged that it will continue to safeguard the "Camp David accord," but now "the hope for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem has become increasingly thin." Recently, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger have both said that "Israel should withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza" and that "the establishment of a Palestinian state will not pose any threat to Israel's security." Moreover, they have declared that the United States is seeking a new scheme for an overall solution to the Palestinian problem and thus it has attempted to clear itself of the bad impression it has given to the people and ease the tension in its relations with the Arab countries. Egyptian President Muhammad H. Mubarak has clearly stated that the premise for the resumption of the Middle East talks is that the United States recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination. Obviously, if the United States continues to refuse to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination, it will be impossible for it either to ease the tension in U.S.-Arab relations, which has been further worsened by the recent war, or to make any breakthrough in Middle East peace talks. The longer the United States delays the solution to this problem, the higher the price it has to pay.

The situation in Lebanon will continue to develop. Israel is deploying its army for a new war. People are paying close attention to whether a new conflict between Israel and Syria will break out in Al-Biq'a Valley. As the world press has pointed out, Israel will not withdraw easily from Lebanon. The holding of a general election in Lebanon does not mean that the situation will soon become quiet. The fifth Middle East war will influence the development of the overall Middle East situation for a fairly long time to come. As long as the Palestinian problem remains unsolved, there will be no peace or stability in the Middle East.

COVERAGE OF 12TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting 30 Aug

OW301105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China held a preparatory meeting at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

It adopted the following agenda for the congress:

1. Examine and approve the report of the Central Committee;
2. Examine and approve the constitution of the Communist Party of China;
3. Examine and approve the work report of the party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; and
4. Elect the central leading organs.

The meeting elected a 252-member presidium of the 12th national congress. Comrade Zhao Ziyang was elected secretary general of the congress.

The meeting was presided over by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Hu Yaobang said the 12th national congress of the party will sum up the victory in the great historic transition achieved in the past six years since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the party. The congress will also define the great goal and fighting tasks for the new historical period so that the party, with a new outlook and added fighting power, will lead the people of all nationalities in the country in their effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

He said that the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country place great hope on the 12th party congress. All the delegates and staff of the congress should work hard and, under the leadership of the presidium, carry forward the fine tradition of the party, adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, work with one heart and one mind and draw on collective wisdom so that the congress will proceed vigorously and achieve complete success. [XINHUA Domestic Service at 1119 GMT on 30 Aug in its version adds: "...with Song Renqiong as chairman and Cheng Zihua and Gan Weiha as vice chairmen."] It also adopted a resolution confirming the decisions of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee concerning the addition of members to the Central Committee.

It also adopted a resolution confirming the decisions of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee concerning the addition of members to the Central Committee.

The resolution says that taking into consideration the practical changes in party life after the 11th national congress, and in order to enable a number of long-tested veteran comrades to play an important role in the political life of the party and the state, and strengthen the leadership of the Central Committee, so as to cope with the new situation and tasks, the third and fourth plenums of the 11th party Central Committee decided that the following 21 comrades be added to the 11th Central Committee: Huang Kecheng, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Huang Huoqing, Chen Zaidao, Han Guang, Zhou Hui, Wang Heshou, Liu Lanbo, Liu Lantao, An Ziwen, Li Chang, Yang Shangkun, Zhou Yang, Lu Dingyi, Hong Xuezhai, Peng Zhen, Jiang Nanxiang and Bo Yibo.

The resolution says that it was then entirely necessary to adopt this measure, because when the party's 11th national congress was convened, large numbers of people who had been falsely charged and wronged were not yet rehabilitated and the above-mentioned comrades who should have been elected to the Central Committee were unable to attend.

The resolution points out that practice has proved that this measure adopted by the third and fourth plenums of the 11th Central Committee is entirely correct. The meeting unanimously endorses and confirms the decisions of the two plenums concerning the additional members of the Central Committee.

Presidium Meeting 30 Aug

OW301120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China met in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon, with Zhao Ziyang presiding.

A 31-member standing committee of the presidium was elected at the meeting, consisting of Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xianqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingohao, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Xu Shiyu, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, and Yao Yilin.

The meeting also approved the appointment of Hu Qiaomu, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Deng Liqun and Hu Qili as the deputy secretaries-general of the congress.

Song Renqiong, chairman of the credentials committee, delivered a report on the examination of the credentials of the delegates to the congress.

In his report, Song Renqiong said that according to the statistics at the end of 1981, the party had 39,657,212 members. Among them, 1,043,831 were probationary members. According to a decision of the fifth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, a total of 1,600 delegates and 149 alternate delegates were elected to attend the congress.

The report said that from the nomination of candidates to formal elections, the party organizations gave full play to democracy and extensively canvassed the views of various quarters in line with the principle of democratic centralism, and made timely adjustment as was necessary to the namelist was finally fixed in accordance with the opinions of the majority of the electors. The elections were held by secret ballot, and the result of the elections well reflected the will of the elector.

The report points out that while the nominations were being considered, a number of veteran comrades sincerely asked party organizations not to choose them as candidates so that more young and middle-aged cadres that are qualified would be chosen. This, the report says, showed the veteran comrades communist spirit of placing the party's cause above everything else, and has won the praises of the masses of party members.

The report says that the overwhelming majority of the delegates and alternate delegates, coming from various nationalities and various areas, are fine party members who have made contributions in various fields of work, maintained close contact with the masses of the people, and thus have a high prestige among them. They include those who joined the party in its early years, or during the northern expedition, the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, or during various periods after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Young and middle-aged delegates make up nearly two fifths of the total; a considerable proportion of delegates come from among the professional personnel and experts in various fields. The delegates also include a very small number of comrades who committed mistakes during or after the "Cultural Revolution" but who have made contributions to the party.

The report says that the delegates elected to the 12th party congress are highly representative.

The credentials committee holds that the election of the delegates and alternate delegates to the 12th national congress conforms to the relevant regulations of the Central Committee and hence the qualifications of the delegates are valid, according to the report.

The meeting of the presidium approved the report made by Song Renqiong on behalf of the credentials committee of the 12th national congress.

The meeting adopted the schedule of the congress, which is to open on September 1 as planned. It also approved a report concerning the work and the composition of the secretariat of the congress.

Zhu Muzhi Briefs Journalists

OW301130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Muzhi, spokesman for the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, announced at a press conference here today that the congress will sum up the great successes achieved since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976, elaborate and develop the correct line pursued since the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee, and formulate a program for which the party will work in the coming period.

The congress, he said, is expected to "bring about a splendid new situation for China's socialist modernization and write a glorious new chapter in the annals of the party.

Briefing more than 100 Chinese and foreign newsmen on the agenda and other matters related to the 12th party congress in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Zhu Muzhi said that the congress will open on September 1 as scheduled and will last about ten days. Zhu was elected to the presidium of the congress at a preparatory meeting held earlier this afternoon.

He said that since the 11th national congress was held in August 1977 and particularly the third plenum of the 11th Central Committee in December 1978, the party has rectified the mistaken "left" ideology of many years standing and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines. Thus, the party has accomplished the historic task of correcting its guiding ideology and, through the efforts of the people of all nationalities, achieved significant successes in putting things to rights in all fields of endeavour.

Zhu Muzhi said: "A political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness has emerged in China at the present time, which is one of the best periods in China's history since the founding of the People's Republic. The leading bodies at all levels of the party and the state, which have been reorganized and consolidated, are in the main in the hands of cadres loyal to the party and the people. China's national economy has embarked on the road of sound and steady development." The 12th national congress is convened at a time when the party has effected this great historic transition.

He also briefed the newsmen on the new party constitution to be deliberated and adopted at the party congress. He said the "left" mistakes contained in the party constitution adopted at the 11th national congress will naturally be liquidated. The new constitution will include many new provisions concerning the requirements for party members and party cadres, and the improvement of the party's central and local organizational system.

Zhu Muzhi said many outstanding party members who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life will be drawn into the central leading bodies of the party.

If the new party constitution (draft) is adopted, he said, the congress will also elect a Central Advisory Commission and a Central Commission for Discipline Inspection in addition to the party Central Committee. The Central Advisory Commission will work as a political assistant and advisor to the party Central Committee. This will make it possible for the work of old leading cadres to be handed over to new ones step by step.

He said the formulation of a fighting program for the new historical period, the establishment of new leading bodies, the cooperation between old and new leading cadres and the smooth replacement of old leading cadres by new ones will be a powerful guarantee of a long period of political stability in China and the continuity of the party's line, principles and policies.

Answering questions raised by reporters at the press conference, Zhu Muzhi said that a total of 1,600 delegates are attending the party congress and they were all elected by secret ballot after full discussion. More than six percent of the delegates are model workers and combat heroes. Specialists and technical personnel account for 17 percent.

He said the representatives of various democratic parties and other circles have been invited to attend the congress as observers. But, as was customary in the past, no delegations or delegates from foreign parties have been invited.

Delegates Arrive in Beijing

OW290356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- Delegations to the 12th National CPC Congress from all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the PLA have all arrived in Beijing on 28 August. Delegations of the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee as well as the state organs at the central level have also checked in at the congress.

The capital has warmly received delegates from all parts of the motherland. In the past few days, colorful flags have been flying at the airport, railway station and the 11 guesthouses and reception centers where the delegates are staying. Receptionists there have joyfully greeted group after group of delegates. The entire city looks tidy and clean and there are marked improvements in traffic order and the order in public places. Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and other leading comrades, as well as the responsible persons of the departments concerned, divided into two groups on 25 August to inspect the services and environmental sanitation at the railway station, airport and other public places. Transportation, medical service and other departments have made thoroughgoing preparations to ensure the success of the congress. Health departments of the local authorities and the army units have transferred medical personnel to man the clinics set up in the delegates' residential quarters. Responsible comrades of the leading organs concerned have enthusiastically come to the guesthouses and reception centers to visit the delegates after their arrival at the residential quarters.

AFP: PENG CHONG ON DEMISE OF MILITARY COMMISSION

OW300758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 30 Aug 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Aug 30 (AFP) -- The opening of the Chinese Communist Party National Congress here this week is expected to mark a change in the once powerful People's Liberation Army by ending some of the political importance it was given under Mao Zedong.

This prediction emerges from statements made today to a visiting French parliamentary delegation by a member of the party Politburo who indicated that the military committee of the party, formerly the supreme command of the army, would soon be abolished.

Peng Chong said that top leadership of the Chinese armed forces, estimated at four million men, would be placed in the hands of a Central Military Council to be created under the next constitution, the French sources said.

Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, as president of the party's military committee, is currently the supreme commander of the army.

High-ranking Chinese officials recently told foreign visitors that Mr Deng, a veteran of the Long March of 1934-1935, would maintain his role as leader of the armed forces.

But the transfer of the supreme command from the party to the government would signal the end of the important political role assigned the army by former Chairman Mao, observers here said.

Mr Peng, also vice-president of the National People's Assembly, told the French delegation headed by Socialist Deputy Louis M. that the army's representation in the body, China's parliament, would be reduced from its current high of more than 14 percent of about 3,500 members.

Some military circles are thought to be the principal seats of opposition to the pragmatic leadership of Mr Deng.

Observers said this could be explained for political reasons and also by the effects of the introduction of private lots in the countryside under Vice-Chairman Deng.

Agrarian reforms have meant that the material gap that once separated the Chinese soldier from the rest of the people has narrowed now that peasants, 80 percent of the population, can earn a better living.

Chinese authorities are currently engaged in a vast effort to modernize the army, whose equipment consists for the most part of outdated weaponry from the days before the 20-year-old Sino-Soviet split.

AFP REPORTS RESTRICTION OF EMBASSY 'PROPAGANDA'

OW271211 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT 27 Aug 82

[text] Beijing, Aug 27, (AFP) -- The Chinese authorities have decided to impose control on all publications distributed by foreign embassies in China in order to put an end to "anti-Chinese and religious propaganda".

In a letter sent to the embassies early this week, Chinese foreign Minister Huang Hua reiterated that it was "forbidden to distribute any publications which contain passages constituting an any interference in China's internal affairs, a distortion of China's foreign policy, a flagrant insult to Chinese morals or an attack on the feeling of the Chinese people."

The letter also warned the ambassadors against the distribution of "religious propaganda" and stressed that publications sent to departments or individuals in China "should promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the country concerned and the Chinese people".

Mr. Huang, without naming the embassy in question, added that "Henceforth every time when a foreign mission distributes propaganda material in China, it must submit two copies to the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry for examination".

FURTHER ON LIAO ZHONGKAI, HE XIANGNING

Deng Attends Commemoration

OW291020 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee held a ceremonial meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning. The meeting was held in memory of Mr Liao Zhongkai and in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the death of He Xiangning. Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning were pioneers of the Chinese democratic revolution, brilliant standard bearers for the Kuomintang leftists, great patriots, distinguished political activists and close comrades in arms of the Communist Party. They dedicated their whole lives to the struggle for national independence and the prosperity of the motherland.

Those seated on the rostrum were: the party and state leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain and Zhu Xuefan; vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, including Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu; Deng Liqun, director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

The meeting began at 1000. Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, announced the opening of the commemoration meeting. Then, Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, addressed the meeting. She reported on the brilliant contributions made by Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning in overthrowing feudal autocratic monarchy and in assisting Sun Yat-sen to formulate the three great revolutionary policies.

Deng Yingchao said: He Xiangning was an old comrade-in-arms of the communists and an example of sincere cooperation with the CPC. He Xiangning always had faith in our party and supported the revolutionary cause led by it when it was encountering difficulties and setbacks, and when it was making smooth development as well. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other comrades always regarded He Xiangning as a trustworthy close friend with whom they could consult on important state affairs. The people of various nationalities of China, including compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the compatriots residing in foreign countries, sincerely respect and love He Xiangning because of her revolutionary contributions and lofty sentiments.

On the great cause of reunifying Taiwan with the motherland, Deng Yingchao pointed out: At present, the historical responsibility to reunify the motherland and the national interests of promoting family reunions imperatively demand a third KMT-CPC cooperation [he zuo 0678 01560].

She said: The reunification of China is an irresistible historical trend and a common aspiration of the people on the mainland and the people in Taiwan. The people will thank whoever contributes to the reunification of the motherland, and he will be forever remembered in history. One's past contributions or faults will be appraised by the future generations. We earnestly hope that our old friends and relatives who followed Mr Sun Yat-sen and worked with Soong Ching Ling, Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning will put national interests above everything else and join hands with us to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland, create a bright future for the Chinese nation and promote the well-being of the future generations.

Those who spoke at the meeting also included Wang Kunlun, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Shi Liang, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and representative of all democratic parties; and Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China.

In their speeches, they called for following the examples of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, learning from their lofty patriotic character, learning from their revolutionary spirit of loving the Communist Party and sincerely uniting with the Communist Party and all other patriotic democratic forces and contributing our strength to China's development and reunification.

Also attending today's meeting by invitation were relatives of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, including Liao Mengxing and spouse Jing Puchun, and (Huang Wanfen) and spouse (Deng Guangying); their friends, including Japanese personages Seimin Miyazaki, his wife Chiyo Miyazaki; Hisao Kuroda and his eldest son Akio Kuroda; public figures from Hong Kong and Macao, including He Xian and Ma Wangi and their wives; He Xiangning's friends (Hu Lanqi) and (Liu Tiansu).

Wang Zhen at Banquet

OW290440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- The general offices of the NPC Standing Committee and the CPPCC National Committee hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of Mr and Mrs Liao Zhongkai's relatives and friends who had come to attend activities in memory of Liao Zhongkai and in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of He Xiangning's death.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, presided over the banquet.

During his youth, Wang Zhen was fascinated by the revolutionary deeds of Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning. When Liao Zhongkai was murdered in 1925, Wang Zhen, who was then serving with the pickets on the Guangzhou-Wuchang railway, attended the commemorative activities and the demonstration protesting the KMT reactionaries. After liberation, he visited elderly He Xiangning on many occasions.

Japanese friends Seimin Miyazaki, Chiyo Miyazaki, Toshio Kuroda and Akio Kuroda, as well as compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Mr and Mrs He Xian, Mr and Mrs Deng Guangyin and Mr and Mrs Ma Wangi were also invited to attend the banquet.

Liao Mengxing, Jing Puchun, spouse of Liao Chengzhi, and their children also attended the banquet.

In his speech, Wang Zhen expressed his gratitude and extended a warm welcome to the Japanese friends and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who came especially to attend the commemorative activities. He also extended his comforts to family members of Mr and Mrs Liao Zhongkai.

Japanese friends Seimin Miyazaki, son of the late famous Japanese statesman Tamizo Miyazaki, spoke at the banquet. When they were engaged in revolutionary activities in Japan in those years, Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning received tremendous assistance from the Miyazakis. In his speech, Seimin Miyazaki recalled the friendship between his family and Mr and Mrs Liao Zhongkai. He said: "We still have Mr Liao Zhongkai's inscription -- 'the winds and rains make no sound' -- hanging in my study room."

Attending the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Bo Yibo, state councillor; and Liu Lantao and Kang Keqing, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Wang Zhen Article

HK271407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Wang Zhen [3768 7201]: "Deeply Cherish the Memory of Revolutionary Elder He Xiangning"]

[Text] Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, husband and wife, were bosom friends of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the earliest members of the Tong Meng Hui [Revolutionary League]. In their early years, they followed Dr Sun Yat-sen and devoted themselves to the national revolution to overthrow the Qing Dynasty. Later with the continuous progress of the times, they vigorously helped Sun Yat-sen formulate and carry out the three great policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers, and made immortal historic contributions to the reorganization of the KMT, the promotion of the first CPC-KMT cooperation and the acceleration of the flourishing national revolutionary movement and they thus became outstanding revolutionaries who enjoyed the support of the masses of the people and became the shining banners of the Kuomintang leftists. In my youth, I was fascinated by their revolutionary deeds. In my view, these two revolutionary elders were the examples I should follow all my life. On 20 August 1925, the day when Mr Liao Zhongkai was unfortunately murdered, I was a picket on the Guangzhou-Hankou railway. At that time, together with vast numbers of the masses of people, we railway workers mourned him and took to the streets and demonstrated. The grievous and indignant mourning of the masses of people developed into a protest demonstration against the Kuomintang reactionaries and formed a revolutionary upsurge on an unprecedented scale since the first CPC-KMT cooperation. What is unforgettable for me was that after the death of her husband, He Xiangning -- this outstanding Chinese woman revolutionary -- was not scared by the horrible actions of the reactionaries and, setting store by the saving of the nation and the people, she indefatigably struggled for the fulfillment of the unfinished course of Dr Sun Yat-sen in a staunch and indomitable way.

In the early 1930's, the Japanese militarists launched a war of aggression against China. Bravely stepping forward, He Xiangning united the various anti-Japanese forces to resolutely struggle against Chiang Kai-shek's capitulationist policy of maintaining internal security first before resisting foreign aggression, and resigned her position as a member of the KMT Central Committee in anger. Together with Soong Ching Ling, she led the country's anti-Japanese national salvation movement, and in particular played a tremendous role in arousing the masses of the people to support the forefront of resisting Japanese aggression. In April 1934 the Chinese Communist Party put forth a "Basic Program of the Chinese People for Resisting Japan" which was published over the signatures of Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning and 1,777 other democrats, calling for defending the Chinese nation by force and driving the Japanese militarists out of China, a program which was renowned at home and abroad. The dauntless spirit displayed by these two great women in a moment when the fate of the Chinese nation hung in the balance deepened my respect for them.

In the spring of 1933, Comrade Liao Chengzhi was detained by the Shanghai Bureau of Works of the imperialists and was released from prison only through the various rescue efforts of Soong Ching Ling, Liu Yazhi, He Xiangning and others. At that time, He Xiangning had realized that only the Communist Party could make the country strong and the people prosperous and able to live in happiness. After Comrade Chengzhi was released from prison, she enthusiastically supported his plunge into the revolutionary movement. Very soon Comrade Chengzhi came to the Red Army. When the news of the arrival of Comrade Chengzhi in the Red Army spread, officers and soldiers excitedly said: "The legendary son of the revered Mr Liao has joined us!" At that time, the Long March had begun and our party was in a state of very arduous war years. The fact that Comrade Chengzhi joined in the Long March fortified the people's confidence in carrying out the revolution through to the end. During this period, the relatives of He Xiangning all made contributions to the revolution, such as Jing Hengyi, Li Shaoshi and Liao Mengxing. The comrades of the Second and Sixth Army Groups, such as He Long, Ren Bishi, Xian Ke, Guan Xiangying, Xia Yi and I talked about these matters on many occasions. At that time we all agreed that He Xiangning was a founding member of the KMT, enjoyed high prestige and commanded universal respect and would easily get a high position and handsome salary if she wished, but despite all this, after Mr Liao Zhongkai was assassinated, she determinedly sent her sons and daughters to the ranks of the communists and singly went around crying for help for the Chinese revolution, giving no thought to her life and death. Her noble spirit and integrity of working for the interests of the vast majority regardless of private interests was admired by all people and was also an example which we communists should learn from. The leading comrades of the Central Committee of our party will always hold He Xiangning in high esteem. In 1937 Chairman Mao wrote a letter to He Xiangning and praised her for "carrying on the tradition of Dr Sun and resolutely and indomitably struggling and thus setting an example for the Chinese nation."

It was only after the birth of New China that He Xiangning and I got to know with each other. As soon as I came to Beijing, I asked Comrade Mengxing to accompany me to call on this revolutionary elder whom I respected. That day as we entered the door, I respectfully cried in a marked Hunan accent: "Grandma!" She heard me calling her and smiled happily. Later on, my association with the revered elder He Xiangning became increasingly frequent. Every time I called on her, I was intensely influenced by her patriotism and lofty revolutionary values, which I will never forget for the rest of my life.

It may be because I was a railway worker when I was young and later in the 1950's I worked in the railway corps that I cherish a special affection for railway construction. In my talks with her, I also on many occasions talked about the railway construction of our country. She resented the Qing government's offering the right to build the railways to the foreigners and regarded it as an act of national betrayal and humiliation. After the 1911 revolution, she personally took part in the struggle to mobilize the students to oppose the foreigners grasping China's right to build the railways. Realizing that I worked in the railway corps, with sincere words and earnest wishes, she said to me: "The railways are the main arteries of a country. The amount of railways that are built has a direct bearing on the country's economic construction and defence construction. In those years, in his 'A General Plan for Building the Country,' Dr Sun planned to build 100,000 miles of railways. Now, we are gradually realizing the ideal of Dr Sun." When she came to this point, there was a gratified smile on her kindly face.

After I was transferred to work in the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation, I remembered once in her talk she dealt with subjects ranging from the assistance to the peasants and workers -- one of the three great policies of Dr Sun -- to stationing troops to open up wasteland and to guard the frontier. He held that large tracts of our territory were grabbed by czarist Russia as the result of the Qing government's neglect of the building and safeguarding of China's northeast frontier regions. For this reason, she showed great approval for the PLA's establishing the production and construction corps in the border regions and the army reclamation undertakings in which the army safeguarded the frontier of the motherland while going in for construction.

She deemed this a manifestation of the far-sighted patriotism of the Chinese Communist Party. She said to me: "It has been so since ancient times to station troops to open up wasteland. There is an account of this matter in the 'Historical Records.' You have made considerable achievements in stationing troops to open up wasteland. You must not lose this good tradition in the years to come!" These remarks of hers have been forever engraved on my mind.

After Peng Lao Zong [Peng Dehua] returned home from Korea in triumph, I invited him to go with me to call on the reversed elder He Xiangning. Peng Lao Zong gave her a piece of panther skin as a present. Full of zest, she entertained us with almond tea, a product of her native place -- Guangdong Province. She greatly extolled the magnificent contributions the Chinese People's Volunteers had made. She said with praise that the Chinese People's Volunteers had worked hard and performed a valuable service and their patriotism and spirit of bravery were the pride of the Chinese people; the great victory in the war to resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea had safeguarded the safety of our country and helped China gain a peaceful period for engaging in economic construction. She also said to Peng Lao Zong: "While you were heroically fighting on the forefront, we, the people in the rear, were also doing our best to support you; while the people were contributing aircraft and cannons to support the war to resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea, I also drew some pictures and sold them to contribute to the war. Once, upon hearing the news of a victory from you, I drew a picture called 'Picture of Magpies Announcing Good News' while I was in a joyful mood. When Premier Zhou saw it, he inscribed a few words of appreciation on it, reading: 'magpies are announcing news of victory in aiding Korea and flowers are bequeathed to the heroes who resist U.S. aggression.'" At this moment, Peng Lao Zong said with a smile: "I earlier heard that this was not the first time you sold your traditional Chinese paintings to contribute to the battle front." She said with a smile: "I simply don't remember how many times I have sold my paintings to donate to the war." In his talk, Peng Lao Zong described the beautiful scenes of Korea to her and suggested that if there was an opportunity, she should go to Korea, our friendly neighbor and have a look there. Not long afterwards, she went and had a rest for a certain time in the Zhang Yi home of respect for the aged in Ham Bukdo of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and drank in the beauty of the scenery of the local lakes and mountains. That was her only trip outside the country after liberation.

Ten years have elapsed since the passing away of He Xiangning. During these 10 years, great changes have taken place in our country. At present, we are carrying out the building of the two civilizations -- material and spiritual. The course of revolution she traversed, a course full of difficulties and frustrations, her revolutionary spirit of being neither intimidated by force nor subdued by wealth or rank and remaining firm and unshakable in strained and humble circumstances, the contributions she made to the Chinese revolution and her lofty moral character of educating and encouraging her sons and daughters to struggle and die for the revolution, may all be recited as good models for a generation. They are all valuable wealth for us in carrying out the building of spiritual civilization and are worthy of being earnestly learned from.

GUANGDONG'S WANG ZHONG EXPELLED FROM PARTY

HK290418 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Report: "Wang Zhong Expelled From the Party, Arrested According to Law"]

[Text] Wang Zhong, deputy director of the Shantou, Guangdong, Prefectural CPC Committee's Political and Legal Committee and former secretary of Haifeng County CPC Committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, took advantage of his powers to misappropriate large amounts of seized contraband goods and take bribes from people applying to go to Hong Kong. The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently approved the decision of the Shantou Prefectural CPC Committee on expelling Wang Zhong from the party and dismissing him from all his posts. His arrest has been approved by the Shantou branch procuratorate of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Wang Zhong was secretary of the Haifeng County CPC Committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee from December 1976 to August 1981. In September 1981 he was transferred to be deputy director of the prefectural CPC committee's political and legal committee. While working in Haifeng County, he was in charge of the seizure of contraband goods. From April 1980 to August 1981 he took advantage of his powers to take without payment a large amount of seized contraband in the warehouses of Haifeng County, Chanwei Township, Shanwei Township Public Security Subbureau, and Zhelang Commune. This contraband consisted of the following items: More than 300 wristwatches of various types, 19 radio cassette recorders, more than 400 meters of various kinds of cloth, over 100 items of clothing, and some valuable drugs, daily-use goods, electric fans, bicycles and so on.

From the end of 1979 to July 1981 Wang Zhong also took advantage of his powers to resort to all kinds of illegal methods in allowing people to go to Hong Kong. In this way he received in bribes six television sets, two radio cassette recorders and one refrigerator.

Wang Zhong's criminal activities seriously harmed party work style and the popular mood and at one time caused chaos in social order in Haifeng County; smuggling and peddling contraband became all the rage on some communes and brigades, where production came to halt; a number of people responsible for seizing contraband perverted justice for bribes and privately distributed the goods seized; and certain party members and cadres became corrupt and degenerate. After Wang Zhong's criminal activities were exposed, far from making an honest confession, he actually went to all lengths to deny them and refused to admit his guilt. He also directed his dependents, relatives and friends to organize an alliance for attack and defense and transfer the stolen money and goods elsewhere, so as to escape responsibility. Wang Zhong's behavior has let down the trust of the party and people and betrayed the party and people.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee have attached great importance to the Wang Zhong case. They dispatched a work team which has done a lot of work together with the departments concerned in investigating the main crimes of Wang Zhong, and has also proposed that the judicial organs punish him according to law.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK290601 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Firmly Preserve the Party's Communist Purity"]

[Text] On 20 February we published a report entitled "Four Anticontraband Vessels in Haifeng County Flout the Law." The next day, the "Daily Chat" column carried a short article putting forward a number of questions: "Did the principal leaders of the Haifeng County CPC Committee and government know what was going on? If they did, then why did they not stop it and deal with it? Is there something unspeakable still concealed in the background?" Many readers also wrote to us asking questions like this.

Now the matter is clear. Wang Zhong, former secretary of the Haifeng County CPC Committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee, knew all about it: he was in fact a corrupt and degenerate chief criminal conspirator who bent the law for bribes. Judging by the materials exposed in various places, it is often the case that serious criminal activities in sabotaging the economy are carried out in collusion with a few power-holders and law-breakers in the party and government organs and in factories and enterprises. Holding important county party and government posts, Wang Zhong bent the law for bribes, and stole things entrusted to his care, thereby affecting everything he did, with the result that smuggling and peddling contraband became all the rage in Haifeng County for a time, criminal elements did anything they liked, and certain antismuggling personnel and public security men flouted the law themselves. A foul atmosphere prevailed.

In order to preserve the party's communist purity and protect the country's socialist system and the interests of the people of all nationalities, it is extremely necessary to take sweeping action against a criminal cadre like Wang Zhong by expelling him from the party and severely punishing him according to law.

How could a dignified county party committee secretary who had made revolution for several decades and done some good things for the people degenerate into a criminal? The fundamental reason is that, in the new historical conditions, he was unable to withstand the attack by sugar-coated bullets, and so he betrayed the lofty communist ideal he swore to fight for when he joined the party, lost his fighting will and fell into disgrace, used his powers for private gain, and discarded the qualities a party member should have. In something over 1 year, Wang Zhong broke the law as many as 59 times, and apart from flouting the law himself, he dragged others down with him and enticed management personnel into dereliction of duty and into instructing and conniving with their families to break the law. Is there the slightest flavor of a party member in all this? Is there any trace of a revolutionary cadre? Wholeheartedly serving the people is our party's fundamental program, and its ultimate aim is to achieve the lofty goal of communism. Anyone who wavers on this fundamental stand and hankers for and pursues a decadent capitalist way of life is taking the road of betrayal. People should deeply ponder the downfall of Wang Zhong.

The current struggle against serious economic crime is the most practical and effective measure for rectifying the party and its work style. We must get a good grasp of handling major and important cases, correct the cadre work style, and tighten up the control systems. We must cite typical cases to conduct vivid and specific education for the party members in party spirit and party and legal discipline, and encourage everyone to spontaneously wage resolute struggle against evil ways and criminal activities.

CPC DISCIPLINE INSPECTION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW281311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- A leading member of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said in a XINHUA interview here today that "now we can say with certainty that the style of work of our party has changed for the better."

He said that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th C.P.C. Central Committee held in December of 1978, the party's style of work has improved year after year thanks to the efforts of all party members.

The main task of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, which was elected by the third plenary session, is to help party committees at various levels carry on the party's fine style of work.

He said that the C.P.C. has attached great importance to its style of work and regards the carrying on of the party's fine work style as its paramount task in strengthening the building of the political party in power during new historical period.

He listed the following five aspects as indications of the improvement of the party's work style:

1. The principle of "seeking truth from facts" has been restored within the party to a great extent. This principle is one of the concepts of the C.P.C.'s traditionally fine style of work. However, it was seriously disrupted during the 10-year "Cultural Revolution."

Since the third plenary session of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the party has restored and carried forward the traditional work style of proceeding from facts in all cases. The "Resolution of Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the sixth plenary session of C.P.C. Central Committee in June of 1981 has, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, summed up the experience of the party in leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction, made a scientific analysis and criticism of the error of "left" deviation which existed for quite a few years, and at the same time upheld the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought and safeguarded Mao Zedong's historical role.

"In accordance with such a correct ideological line, we solved a large number of problems left over from past history. Among them the most important are the rehabilitation of the false charges against Liu Shaoqi and Peng Dehuai."

2. "We have strengthened democratic centralism and brought the inner-party political life back to normality. At present, our party's political life has been brought within the correct orbit of Marxism, which [is] mainly represented by the political life in the party Central Committee. When members of the Central Committee have differing ideas in discussing major questions, they always follow the principle of collective leadership under democratic centralism and unify their understanding and action through thorough discussion and criticism and self-criticism."

The "Guiding Principles for Political Life Within the Party" laid down at the third plenary session of 11th party Central Committee have helped the political life in many party organizations become normal. Since the general mood of our party took a turn for the better, "we have realized and improved the vivid and vigorous political situation of stability and unity. We are now in the most favourable period of time compared with the past years after the founding of New China."

3. "Closely rallying around the party Central Committee, the whole party carried out the lines, principles and policies laid down by the party at and after the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, thus ensuring a vivid development in all aspects of our work and big strides in the production of industry and agriculture. Especially in the agricultural production, the C.P.C. Central Committee has reasonably adjusted various policies in accordance with China's concrete conditions and stimulated the rural economy, and therefore, the peasants are improving their material well-being, thus laying down a solid foundation for modernized agriculture."

4. "We have done vigorous work to correct unhealthy tendencies, and some have been restrained. In the past three years, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee has sternly dealt with a number of cases violating the party discipline. At present, the unhealthy tendency of enrolling unqualified students and workers with powers or authority of office has been, in the main, corrected in most places. Such unhealthy tendencies as giving dinner parties and sending gifts in order to curry favor and using public money to eat and drink have been basically checked in the party and administrative departments above the county level. Many party leading cadres from the central level down to localities have set strict demands on themselves in implementing the guiding principles."

5. "We have unleashed the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field. In the last six months: investigations and decisions were made on quite a number of cases unsettled for a long time; a number of economic criminals were punished according to law; those party members who had committed serious economic crimes were expelled from the party; and party organizations deeply involved in economic criminal activities were straightened out."

Great successes have been achieved in this struggle, from which the whole party has learned a lesson in fighting against corruption. In leading such a struggle, our party showed no apprehension in exposing problems within the party and its seamy side. This fully testifies to the strength and confidence of our party and has exerted good impacts on people both inside and outside of our party.

He said what he has mentioned above fully shows the Chinese Communist Party is a long-tested and tempered political party of the proletariat. Although it once suffered from serious wounds inflicted on it by the "Cultural Revolution," our party still can stand to any tests. After several years of rectification and reconsolidation of our party, the main trend in our party is good and its work style has become better and better.

"Of course," he said, "we aim at a fundamental change for the better in the work style of our party, and there is still a long way to go to achieve our goal."

FANG YI ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION MEETING

OW290002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the victorious convocation of the party's 12th national congress, Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, called on all working personnel on the scientific and technological front to heighten their spirits, strive to enhance the integration of science and technology with the economy and make still greater contributions to promoting national economic development.

Comrade Fang Yi spoke at a 24 August meeting of all working personnel of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. He discussed the significance of the commission's structural reform and the new situation emerging in scientific and technological work.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has implemented a series of new economic policies and reform measures which have greatly enhanced the integration of the economy with science and technology. As a result, attention in economic work is being paid to adopting new technology, developing new products and accelerating the pace of technological progress. This has opened unprecedentedly broad prospects for scientific and technological development. At the same time, scientific and technological development has given an impetus to production growth and the upgrading and updating of products, pushed forward the reform of the economic structure and an increase in economic results, and demonstrated the power of science and technology. The new situation in economic construction provides ample room for science and technology to demonstrate their power. A lively situation is beginning to emerge in which economic development and scientific and technological development are interdependent and mutually promoting.

In the last year the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a special document defining the country's present, general principle for scientific and technological development. In the past year and more, an unprecedentedly active situation has emerged in scientific and technological work in our country under the guidance of this new principle. Comrades of scientific and technological departments have strengthened their understanding of economic work. The economic departments have shown great enthusiasm in using and developing new technology. They have taken the initiative to cooperate with scientific and technological departments and research institutions in jointly carrying out research and the popularization of new technology, and in discussing the adoption of economic measures to support the development of new technology and new products. This has rarely happened in the past.

He said: The various localities have created many lively ways to promote the transfer of scientific and technological achievements. Various forms of associations have appeared between scientific research and production units. Compensated transfers of technological results have begun.

The scientific research institutions have developed various kinds of technical consultations and services, many forms of technical exchange activities, trade in technology and so forth. A number of valuable and important scientific and technological achievements have been made in various places which have played an important role in the technological transformation of the national economy and in increasing production and practicing economy, and have produced very good economic results.

In his talk Fang Yi also mentioned several tasks the State Scientific and Technological Commission must pay attention to at present. He said: Now the central authorities are considering drawing up a 15 year (1985-2000) long-range plan for developing the national economy. It can be predicted that with the development of the modernization drive, the key role of science and technology in the four modernizations will certainly become more and more visible and recognized by an increasingly large number of people. Therefore, it is inevitable that tasks on the scientific and technological front will become increasingly arduous. All comrades must go all out and courageously take up the heavy burdens.

He said that at present the State Scientific and Technological Commission should pay attention to the following tasks: It is necessary to act quickly and organize efforts to tackle key problems in the national economy. He said that with regard to the question of tackling key problems, the first group of 38 key problems to be tackled, as well as the division of labor between the scientific and technological commission and the economic commission have already been determined. The question now is to first organize demonstrations and problem analyses. In tackling each problem, we should clearly understand present developments concerning each at home and abroad the basic materials and data, views and controversies from various sources, the schedule which should be prepared to study the problem, future economic benefits and so forth. Then, make a necessary evaluation. Next, we should properly organize a division of labor and strive to carry out most of the work down to the grassroots level in the latter half of the year. While tackling each problem, attention should be concentrated on constantly producing results and constantly playing a role in the economy. Only by combining long-range and immediate efforts can our work be full of vigor and vitality.

Fang Yi said: From the experience of the three large associated ores mines [presumably the mines at Panzhihua, Baotou and Jinchuan], after the orientation and problems are determined, it is necessary to have a firm and indomitable spirit to inspect, supervise, summarize experience, never relax and carry the work through to the end. It is also necessary to solidly, patiently and meticulously organize a great coordination of all departments concerned.

Fang Yi said: While stressing the tackling of key problems and making it the focal point of our work, I also want to remind comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission that they must not neglect basic research.

Fang Yi also discussed the question of readjusting and consolidating research institutions. He said: At present, there are too many research institutions resulting in the scattering of research manpower, duplication of research subjects and many other problems. They must be readjusted and consolidated. Our general goals are: 1) to solve the problem of scatteredness, concentrate our forces step-by-step and form a number of fists; 2) to promote many forms of associations between scientific research and production units; 3) to support and strengthen scientific and technological work in enterprises. It is necessary to assign people to the leading bodies of research institutions who are revolutionized, younger, better educated and professionally competent. It is imperative that a large number of outstanding scientists and technicians who are in the prime of life and have managerial abilities are promoted into leading bodies. It is necessary to rely on scientists and technicians to run research institutions well.

CHAOTIC PRACTICES IN LOAN MANAGEMENT DESCRIBED

OW280644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0050 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Letter from XINHUA correspondent Tang Wei: "Rules and Regulations of Banking Departments Must Be in Good Order"]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 26 Aug (XINHUA) -- In recent years, many banks and credit departments have disrupted the effective rules and regulations in the past under the pretext of enlivening banking and loan businesses. This has created a chaotic situation in financial management and many loopholes, provided some lawless persons with an opportunity that can be exploited to their advantage and inflicted losses on the state.

According to the rules and regulations in the past, banks and credit departments must carry out the system of conducting "three checkups" in handling loan applications. They must check before the loan is approved, check again in the course of extending the loan, and check once more after the loan is extended. They must help the borrowing unit use the loan with great care and improve economic results. However, we have discovered that the banks in many localities throughout Guangdong have never asked how the loans are to be used, cared little about who the borrowing unit is or the economic results. This situation is quite serious.

In view of the chaotic management system in banking departments, many workers and staff in the field of monetary and economic affairs have suggested that it is now essential to earnestly summarize our experience and draw lessons, adhere to the correct orientation and consolidate our enterprises. Efforts must be made to deal telling blows at those who are engaged in graft and embezzlement in close connection with the struggle to strike at serious offenders in the economic field. It is essential to make an inventory of warehouses, work out measures, improve the system, plug all the loopholes and maintain a good order in doing banking and loan businesses.

The banks at all levels must check the source of their credit departments funds and the loans they have extended. Loans that have run counter to banking policy or make no improvement in the economic results should be retrieved within a prescribed period and included in the state plan for extending credit in an unified manner. The profits made by the credit departments must be delivered to the state treasury. They must not be used as bonuses for the bank's cadres, workers and staff.

ANHUI, JIANGXI, HUBEI REAP GOOD RICE HARVESTS

OW290830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Three more Chinese provinces have reported good early rice harvest, according to provincial agricultural sources.

Anhui Province in east China is expected a harvest of 3.95 million tons of early rice, this year, at least three percent more than last year, despite successive downpours that began in mid-July.

About 23 percent of the early rice fields, totalling 370,000 hectares, were inundated by water in Jiangxi Province, also in east China, which was hit by big floods this summer. The total output, nonetheless, is estimated to be close to the figure of 1981. Last year Jiangxi gathered in 6.7 million tons of early rice, itself a good year.

Hubei Province in central China has harvested 4.1 million tons of early rice this year, 250,000 tons more than in 1981. The increase is attributed to the measurable expansion of double harvest rice areas.

Good early rice harvests were also reported in Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan, according to earlier provincial reports.

VARIETY, OUTPUT OF IRON, STEEL PRODUCTS INCREASE

OW290130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA) -- China has reported increased variety and output of iron and steel products serving the needs of agriculture and light industry.

The improvements are listed in a Ministry of Metallurgical Industry release to demonstrate the success of China's industrial readjustment.

In the first seven months of this year, according to the release, China produced 2.18 million tons of steel sheets and strip steel that were needed in expanding the production of consumer goods. This was 15 percent more than in the same 1981 period and double the figure for the corresponding 1978 period, the year before work began to shift the emphasis of industrial development from heavy industry to light industry.

From 1979 to 1981, according to the release, China's annual iron and steel output fluctuated between 34 million tons and 37 million tons, the 1981 figure being 35.63 million tons.

Under the policy of industrial readjustment, which became official at the third Plenary Session of the 11th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee held in December 1978, development of China's iron and steel industry has slowed down so that more funds and energy could be earmarked for agriculture, light industry, energy production and communications, weak links in the country's national economy.

Nevertheless, the release said, output of iron and steel products catering to market demand has continued to increase. Through efforts over the past few years, China has ensured ample supply of small-type section steel and wire rods, which were short of demand for many years. In the first seven months of this year, China's total output of steel plates and seamless steel tubes was up 20 percent over the same period of 1981.

Iron and steel enterprises have sent personnel to solicit opinions of peasants about what they could do to better serve rural needs. An example is the Anshan iron and steel complex, China's biggest, which has over the past two years produced two dozen kinds of steel structures for rural housing construction.

Variety of products, rather than high output figures serving publicity needs, is now the focus of attention, according to the release of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. In 1981, China developed 1,500 specifications of new steels and steel materials. The country is now able to produce 600 kinds of alloy steels, including alloy steel able to withstand exceptionally high temperature, which are vital to China's space program.

Increasingly great attention has been paid to energy conservation in iron and steel industry, said the release. The Anshan iron and steel complex, for example, from 1979 to 1981 saved oil, electricity and gas enough to be converted into 1.13 million tons of standard coal.

Iron and steel enterprises have, through technical transformation, improved their economic results. The Tangshan Iron and Steel Company in north China, for example, introduced 1,069 technical innovations from 1979 to 1981. This enabled the company to turn over during the same period to the state 387 million yuan in profit and taxes, 2.3 times its fixed assets, the release said.

GEOLOGIST HUANG JIQING ON OIL, GAS EXPLORATION

OW290820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Beidaihe, August 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese geologists will make a long-term survey of the major basins in western China, which are expected to be the nation's major inland oil sources in the years to come, according to Professor Huang Jiqing, president of the Geological Society of China and research fellow of the Chinese Academy of Geology. The geologist's remarks came today in an interview at this beach resort, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the society.

"The prospects for oil deposits in Tarim and Tsungarian Basins are particularly bright," he said.

He noted that in the light of immediate and long-term needs, China will continue to explore oil fields in the eastern continent, especially at the depth of the basins, while at the same time, carrying out off-shore oil exploration and development in submarine areas. These fields include the Pearl River Estuary, Beibu Bay, Bohai Bay and southern Yellow Sea (with some projects in cooperation with foreign companies). Another long-range goal, he said, is to strengthen the basic geological work of the oil and natural gas-bearing basins in the western part of the country for future exploration.

"This will place China on a sound footing on energy matters for modernization," he added.

He said that Chinese geologists are broadening their view on the theory of oil exploration. After having succeeded in locating oil in continental-facies sedimentation, Chinese geologists are turning part of their attention to marine-facies sedimentation -- the large-area Palaeozoic carbonate rocks in southern China, notably Guizhou, Yunnan and Guangxi. There have been discoveries of oil seepage in these areas. Many major foreign oilfields are discovered in this sedimentation.

"Prospecting for natural gas resources in some of Guizhou's basins is very inspiring," he said. "Work will have to be strengthened for an early breakthrough."

Studies will have to be carried out of the characteristics of Cenozoic sedimentation in Xisha and Nansha Islands in South China Sea which show very good prospects for oil deposits, he noted.

Oil prospecting on the Tibetan Plateau will be conducted mainly in the Jura-Cretaceous systems and the prospects in northern Tibet are brighter than in southern Tibet.

Efforts will be made to look for gas generated from coal -- an important chemical material and fuel. China started the general survey of coal gasification just two years ago. The possibility for the discovery of large gasfields in coal-rich northeast China, north China and Xinjiang is very great, he noted. At the present time the Qinshui Basin in Shanxi Province and the Upper Palaeozoic group formations in north China are under general survey.

SPEED CALLED FOR IN DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HK271025 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerate the Development of Agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He Plains"]

[Text] The Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains consist of nearly 300 counties belonging to the Provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu and Anhui and the Municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin with an area of more than 300,000 square kilometers, an agricultural population of 160 million and 270 million mu of farmland.

Accelerating the development of agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains is of great strategic significance in pushing forward the agricultural modernization as well as the whole four modernizations of our country.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, impressive progress has been made in the agricultural production of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. Total grain yield in 1980 reached approximately 9.5 billion jin, or double that in the early period of the founding of the People's Republic. The output of grain and oil-bearing crops both accounted for 15 percent of the total production of the whole country, and wheat and cotton accounted for 37 and 41 percent respectively of the total production of the whole country. There was also an increase in the output of corn, soybean, peanuts and cured tobacco. The state attaches great importance to the agricultural construction of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. In the last 20 years and more, the investment spent on water conservancy construction alone has exceeded 25 billion yuan. The water conservancy projects constructed are playing a very important role in preventing floods, draining waterlogged fields and combating drought. Farmland and water conservancy projects as well as projects for harnessing the Huai He and Hai He in particular have reduced the harm of flooding, waterlogging and saline-alkali soil, and laid a material foundation for the further development of agriculture in this area.

However, because of the influence of "leftist" guiding ideology over the years, some mistakes have also been made in the work of controlling the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. Some of the investments made by the state have not achieved the desired economic results, and such unfavorable conditions as drought, waterlogging, alkalinity, sand and barren soil left over from the past have still not basically changed. According to statistics, of the 270 million mu of farmland on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains, some two-thirds are still low and medium-yield fields with output of only 200 to 300 jin of grain per mu. The unit area output of farmland and the labor productivity of agriculture are both below the national average and at present they are still not self-sufficient in grain. The vast Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains are rich in agricultural resources and natural conditions are favorable for agricultural production. However, frequent droughts and floods are bogging down the area in an impoverished state. We must sum up the experiences and lessons of the past, draw up correct plans, accelerate the tempo of development and further explore the enormous latent production potential of this area.

We must take the road of comprehensive treatment and all-round development in developing the agriculture of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains, rationally readjust the structure of agriculture, gradually improve the ecological environment and set up a production system for the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery with cultivation as the key factor. In the past, this area laid particular stress on engineering measures in the treatment of drought and waterlogging disasters and neglected biological measures. In production, it laid particular emphasis on grain production but neglected developing the diversified economy in a manner suited to local conditions and did not pay attention to integrating the use of land with the care of land. Such a one-sided way of doing things is an important reason why the features of production cannot be basically improved. At present, we must take transforming the low and medium-yield fields, including the continued treatment of the vast amount of saline and alkali land and the attempt to raise the output of low and medium-yield fields which account for two-thirds of the farmland in the plains, as the main direction of attack. For many years, practice carried out in different types of experimental areas has proved that the comprehensive treatment of water, soil, tree belts and fertilizer can basically transform the features of some low and medium-yield fields and double the output of agricultural crops in as little as 3 to 5 years or at most in 10 years. The Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains have nearly 100 million mu of low-yield fields. If comprehensive treatment is carried out to increase the annual output by 100 jin per mu, that would come to 10 billion jin. This will be a great contribution to the state.

At present, there are more favorable conditions for accelerating the development of agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains. As a result of the implementation of the party's economic policies for the countryside and the popularization of various responsibility systems, the enthusiasm of the peasants to develop production is very high and their capability to improve production conditions has increased. The cadres and commune members are all calling for the use of accumulated funds and surplus labor to transform the low and medium-yield fields. As long as the state and the collectives carry out overall planning, make unified arrangements, provide proper organization and leadership and also give necessary support, the capability of the peasants to rely on their own efforts will be greatly strengthened. The key lies in integrating comprehensive treatment with the immediate interests of the peasants, paying attention to economic results and resolutely not going in for formalism and not engaging in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources.

The comprehensive treatment of the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains is an important part of the national plan for agricultural development. At the symposium on the development of agriculture on the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains held recently in Jinan, more than 370 specialists, scientists, technicians and leading cadres of agricultural departments unanimously held that there must be coordinated cooperation between many departments and disciplines to build the Huang He-Huai He-Hai He plains into a commodity, grain, cotton, edible oil, bean, fruit and livestock production base for the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, with agriculture as the mainstay. The treatment of such a vast area is a long-term and arduous task and it must be introduced from the points to the whole area by stages and in groups in a planned and systematic manner. As long as the enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientists, technicians, cadres and commune members is aroused, the forces of various sectors are united, the scientific achievements already achieved and the many years of practical experience are put to use and the great practice of transforming nature is adhered to, our goal can certainly be attained.

NATIONAL MEETING HELD ON RURAL RADIO PROGRAMS

HK290327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The radio stations of Shandong, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi have held a forum at Lushan to discuss how to run good programs for the rural areas in the new situation. The rural areas department of the Central People's Broadcasting Station sent personnel to attend the forum.

The participants held: Ours is a country of 1 billion people and 800 million peasants. We certainly cannot get away from this basic national condition in discussing issues or doing things. Still less can we get away from 80 percent of the population in running radio programs.

The meeting held: Programs for rural areas are comprehensive, largely educational programs mainly aimed at serving the peasants and rural cadres. Their task is, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to educate and guide the peasants to persistently follow the socialist road and promote the building of material and spiritual civilization in the rural areas. These programs reflect the political, economic, cultural and home life of the peasants and rural cadres, and thus guide the peasants, rural cadres, and other listeners concerned for the rural areas. That the programs are largely educational should not be interpreted to mean that they simply imbue people with ideas. Instead we must apply the method of having the peasants educate themselves and directly taking part in the broadcasts.

The meeting stressed: In the programs for the rural areas, at present and for a time to come, we must seriously propagate and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress and open up a new breakthrough in rural construction.

ANHUI LEADERS MAKE AERIAL INSPECTION OF FLOODS

OW270439 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] According to ANHUI RIBAO, leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government including Zhou Zijian, Yan Youmin, Wang Guangyu, (Yuan Zhen), Lan Ganting, (Liu Lianmin), Cheng Guanghua, (Shi Junjie), Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Guo Tixiang and Li Qingquan on the morning of 24 August made an aerial inspection of the flooded areas along the Huai He and in northern Anhui.

At 0810 [0010 GMT] the Il-14 plane carrying Zhou Zijian and other leading comrades took off from Hefei and flew over the floodstricken areas at an altitude of 300 to 400 meters. The plane flew along the upper reaches of the Huai He from Zhengyangguan, passing through (Tangduo), (Jiangjia), (Xiujia) and Chengxi lakes, the (Mengwa) and (Hongwa) flood detention basins and northward to Linquan County before flying back along Quan He and Ying He to Zhengyangguan. It then flew along the Huai He to Huainan and Bengbu and again northward to Xiaoxian County and returned to Hefei at 1237 [0437 GMT]. The entire trip took 4 hours and 27 minutes and covered over 1,200 km.

After their aerial inspection, the leading comrades realized that the flood situation of the Xuai He valley was indeed serious and that the tasks to combat the floods, drain the flooded areas and do emergency repair and relief work were indeed heavy. They called on party organizations and governments at all levels in the disaster areas to further implement the relative instructions issued by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government and lead the masses in working hard to overcome difficulties and win new victories in the antiflood struggle and relief work.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU CYL CONGRESS 24 AUG

OW291444 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 August there was a festive scene at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing when the Eighth Congress of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee ceremoniously opened there. Present at the meeting were 1,199 delegates from various parts of the province, representing some 2.9 million CYL members in the province.

The responsible comrades of the party committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC Committee of Jiangsu Province attended the meeting. They included Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, (Gu Xiulian), Zhou Ze, Xu Fangheng, Zhou Yifeng, Hong Peilin, (Luo Yunlai), Li Zhizhong, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Bao Houchang and Chen Yusheng; and Chu Jiang, adviser to the provincial party committee.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments concerned at the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Military District, the Nanjing municipal party committee, various provincial organs and various mass organizations.

(Sun Jiazhang), secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, presided over the opening session.

(Bai Shuning), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered an opening speech.

Gao Zhangxiang, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, who made a special trip to attend the congress, extended his greetings to the meeting.

Comrade Xu Jiatusun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke amid warm applause. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, he first extended his warm congratulations to the meeting.

Comrade Xu Jiatusun said: [begin recording] The 12th national party congress will be a meeting held in the new historical period to carry forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and to forge ahead into the future. The heavy burden of creating a completely new prospect for socialist modernization has been put on the shoulders of you, the young generation. I hope that the congress you are holding will mobilize the nearly 3 million CYL members and 11 million youth in the province to study the important documents of the forthcoming 12th CPC National Congress, implement its fundamental guidelines and devote all your wisdom and energy to accomplish all the tasks to be assigned by the 12th CPC National Congress. [end recording]

Comrade Xu Jiatusun emphasized the need to carry out education in communist ideology in a comprehensive and thoroughgoing way.

He said: [begin recording] All Communists and CYL members should use communist thinking to understand our party's long-range objective and orientation of struggle, use our party's line, principles and policies to guide our speech and deeds, keep the communist purity of our party and guarantee that there will constantly be new developments and new victories will be constantly won for the cause of our party. [end recording]

Comrade Xu Jiatusun pointed out: [begin recording] Communist ideology is the doctrine for proletarian revolution, consisting of scientific theories proved by practice. It is impossible for us to build socialism if we do not have the guidance of communist ideology and if we do not establish a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. We should also know that only communist ideology can defeat various nonproletarian ideologies. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Xu Jiatusun called on the CYL organizations to seriously organize the broad masses of the CYL members to assiduously study scientific and cultural knowledge and learn working skills and strengthen the building of the CYL organizations. He also urged the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the CYL work.

Toward the end of his speech, Comrade Xu Jiatusun earnestly said to the delegates: [begin recording] Comrades, the future belongs to you young people. The party and the state pin their hopes on you young people. I hope you will lead the broad masses of youth to hold aloft the banner of communism, seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; study the party's line, principles and policies, and study scientific and cultural knowledge and working discipline. I hope that you will take the lead in promoting new socialist practices, keep firm revolutionary determination, high revolutionary enthusiasm and the spirit of selfless dedication at all times and in all circumstances and heroically struggle to fulfil the great strategic tasks to be put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new prospect for the socialist modernization. [applause] [end recording]

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUSUN PAYS DECEASED CADRE HOMAGE

OW291135 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade (Yang Gong), vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Planning Committee and chairman of the provincial Commodity Price Committee, died of illness in Nanjing on 17 August at the age of 62. Comrade (Yang Gong), a native of Wuxi Municipality in Jiangsu Province, joined the revolution in 1939 and was admitted to the CPC in May 1939. In the past 4 decades and more, he was loyal to the party, to the people and to the cause of the revolution and worked conscientiously for the revolutionary cause.

After liberation, he was in charge of Jiangsu's economic work for a long time and contributed to the development of industrial and agricultural production in the province. With his death, our party has lost a good member and good cadre. His death is a great loss to Jiangsu's economic front.

During Comrade (Yang Gong's) hospitalization, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government successively visited him at the hospital. In compliance with comrade (Yang Gong's) will, the funeral was simple, without a memorial meeting. Comrade (Yang Gong's) remains were cremated at the (Shizigang) funeral parlor in Nanjing on the morning of 21 August. Before the cremation, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government paid their last homage to Comrade (Yang Gong). They included Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, (Gu Xiulian), Bao Houchang, Zhou Yifeng, Jin Xun, Wang Bingshi, Xu Fangheng and (Luo Yunlai).

JINAN PLA REGIMENT'S TRAINING ACHIEVEMENTS

SK280618 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, the commanders and fighters of a certain air force regiment under the Jinan PLA units, which has retained the honor title of advanced unit in flying safety for the past 18 years, pledged to scale new heights of training work to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress with their outstanding achievements.

Owing to its long-time flying safety record, the regiment has produced 57 pace-setter pilots, 111 advanced individuals who have a second or third class merit citation and over 800 individuals who have been commended. The regiment recently was awarded by the PLA Air Force party authorities a class two collective commendation. The party committee of air force units under the Jinan PLA units commended them for a long safety record and gave them a banner.

Over a few days, inspired by the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, cadres and fighters in the regiment have all the more radiated their revolutionary vigor. The regiment party committee recently sponsored a special conference of cadres at or above squadron level to discuss and work out new training plans. By displaying the spirit of defying hardship and dangers and constantly scaling the heights of flying technique, as well as by breaking free from the long-time regiment convention of no night flying operations, they began to carry out night flying training.

Since the beginning of their night flying, commanders and fighters in the regiment have scored new flying achievements in overcoming high temperatures, precisely flying in the air and undertaking rigorous training on the ground. They have been commended by their superiors.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG AT MEETINGS 25, 26 AUG

OW280200 [Editorial report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 25 August broadcasts a 1.5-minute item which reports that a Shanghai water conservancy discussing meeting was held at the Baoshan guest house on 25 August. According to the report, the meeting, held jointly by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Communications and the Shanghai municipal people's government, mainly discussed work to be done at the Changjiang River estuary and flood prevention in Shanghai City proper. The report states that Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Qian Zhengying and other responsible persons discussed problems with more than 100 water conservancy experts from all parts of the country. It notes that "responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai Municipal people's government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan and others attended the meeting yesterday and conscientiously listened to the experts' opinions and suggestions."

The same service at 1130 GMT on 26 August broadcasts a 2.5-minute report on a cadre meeting called by the Shanghai Municipal party committee and the municipal government on speeding up housing construction.

According to the report, "Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Yang Shifa, (Jin Yuanxi), Zhao Zukang, Pei Xianbai and other leading comrades attended the meeting." The report notes that the meeting proposed the building of houses with a total floor space of 15 million square meters in Shanghai during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and that between 1977 and 1981 houses totalling 10.72 million square meters of floor space were completed in the city enabling more than 96,000 families to move into new homes. The report also notes that, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Wang Daohan spoke at the meeting calling for efforts to fulfill house construction tasks.

SHANGHAI COURTS SENTENCE JIANG QING FOLLOWERS

OW290522 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] After the judicial organs in Shanghai carried out investigations, gathered a host of evidence and made careful preparations, the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court and the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court held separate hearings from 13 July to 23 August to openly try the major offenders of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique in Shanghai Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen, Chen Ada, (Ye Changmin), Huan Jinhai, (Dai Liqing), (Ma Zhenrong) and Zhu Yongjia. The courts also passed sentences on 21 and 23 August.

The criminal court of the Municipal Higher People's Court sentenced Xu Jingxian to 18 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 4 years and sentenced Wang Xiuzhen to 17 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 4 years. The Criminal Court of the Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced Chen Ada and (Ma Zhenrong) to 16 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 3 years; (Ye Changmin), Huang Jinhai and (Dai Liqing) to 13 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 3 years; and Zhu Yongjia to 14 years' imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 3 years.

In the course of the open trial, more than 13,000 people from all walks of life in Shanghai were at the court as visitors on a rotational basis. After the sentencing, all of the people were pleased. They held that this trial represented a victory for the line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and for the socialist legal system. This trial dealt blows to the enemies and educated the masses. It is conducive to further promoting stability and unity and to developing the four modernization program.

The host of criminal evidence shown at the court hearings indicated that in the 10 chaotic years during the Cultural Revolution, Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others actively participated in the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique plot to overthrow the government and undermine the people's democratic dictatorship. They were directly involved in making plots and personally participated in usurping the party and government leadership in Shanghai. They took measures of fascist dictatorship to create a large number of unjust cases and to subject a large number of cadres and masses in Shanghai to serious persecution. Many people were persecuted to death or permanently disabled. When they heard the news of the detention of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen, Xu Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and others decided to stage an armed rebellion and wage a deathbed struggle.

During the trial, Xu Jingxian and Wang Xiuzhen confessed their crimes. Chen Ada and Zhu Yongjia showed a fairly good attitude in admitting their crimes. However, in face of a host of evidence, (Ma Zhenrong) still denied everything and refused to admit his crimes. In presenting the case and indictment, the prosecutor thoroughly exposed and refuted (Ma Zhenrong)'s reactionary stand.

After the court sentence, the presiding judge ordered that the defendants be taken out of court and sent to jail. The bailiff placed handcuffs on the defendants.

Ma Tianshui, another criminal of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai, suffered from reactive psychosis in 1978 during his detention and was unable to defend himself in the trial. His illness was confirmed by a judicial medical examiner. The Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau suspended the pretrial procedures according to law and will pursue his criminal liability after he recovers from his illness.

Radio Commentary

OW290526 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "A Stern Verdict Pronounced"]

[Text] The important culprits of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai have been sternly sanctioned by the socialist court. This was the inevitable outcome of their vain attempt to subvert the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship.

During the 10 years of civil strife, the people of Shanghai, like the people throughout China, suffered a great deal because of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and hated them. After the stern national trial of Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wenyuan -- the chief culprits of the gang of four -- the criminal courts of the higher and intermediate people's courts of Shanghai again convicted, according to the law, Su Jingxian, Wang Xiuzhen and their ilk, the counterrevolutionary criminals who have brought untold miseries to the people of Shanghai and have done tremendous harm to the whole nation, and meted out the punishments they deserved. This conforms with the people's wish and gives them great satisfaction. The people of Shanghai have expressed their resolute support for this verdict.

The solemn trial of Xu Jiangxian, Wang Xiuzhen and other counterrevolutionary criminals has enabled the people to further understand the towering crimes and the reactionary nature of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. Although these treacherous and ruthless crooks were bent on overthrowing the regime of the people's democratic dictatorship in China and undermining the socialist system, the people of Shanghai, alongside the people of the whole country, have waged long, hard, tortuous and heroic struggles against them and have finally achieved this great victory. History has again demonstrated that our people are a great people and that our party and the socialist system are full of vitality.

It should be pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, political stability and unity in China has been markedly consolidated and socialist democracy and the legal system has been strengthened. However, we should be fully aware of the fact that Shanghai was an important base where the gang of four took great pains to cultivate their influence for 10 years and that the gang of four's remnant forces in political, organizational and ideological matters have yet to be completely eliminated. Those who have risen to power in the gang of four's footsteps in those years, as well as the smash-and-grabbers during the 10 years of civil strife and people who are obsessed with factionalist ideas, are still engaged in sabotage activities in political and economic fields and in production. Some of them are trying to stage a comeback.

Therefore, after convicting the important backbones of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Shanghai, we should never cherish the idea that things will henceforth continue smoothly, thereby becoming apathetic. We should continue to remain highly vigilant and take effective measures to eliminate the remnant forces and the lingering influence of the gang of four in political, organizational and ideological matters in order to further consolidate political stability and unity, and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations program.

CHENGDU PLA'S YOU TAIZHONG STRESSES IDEOLOGY

HK280615 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpt] On the morning of 26 August, Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua stressed at a forum of PLA progressive units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization: To build spiritual civilization centered on communist ideology is a long-term strategic task for us.

You Taizhong and Zhong Hanhua said in their reports: The first thing in building socialist spiritual civilization is to have revolutionary ideals. Revolutionary ideals are communist ideals. Every revolutionary activity the party has led since its establishment has been the communist movement. What we are currently engaged in is also a part of the communist movement and the communist way.

You Taizhong and Zhong Hanhua pointed out: Communist ideology with its extremely rich and profound content is the great spiritual force mobilizing the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to achieve the four modernizations. It is the ideological basis for the 1 billion people's unity and combat. It is also the powerful motive for us in building a modern and regularized revolutionary army. We must clearly understand that conducting education in communist ideology is both fundamental ideological construction and also of urgent practical significance.

BAINQEN ERDINI INTERVIEWED ON XIZANG SITUATION

OW291244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- Interviewed by a XINHUA reporter in Lhasa on the eve of his departure from Xizang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, said: I have inspected and visited Xizang for more than 50 days and witnessed that the Xizang regional party committee and people's government, in line with the central authorities' directive, has led people of all nationalities in Xizang to seriously carry out the party's policies, eliminate poverty and convincingly change Xizang's features. These changes prove that the central authorities' directive on Xizang's work completely conforms to Xizang's reality and is entirely to the fundamental interests of people of all nationalities in Xizang. The directive is very correct.

Asked about his impressions on his inspection tour in Xizang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain said: Today's Xizang really enjoys political stability and good social order. Relationships between all nationalities have improved, and unity among nationalities has been further strengthened. Our policies in all fields have been implemented. He said: Xizang's agricultural production, animal husbandry and nationalities' handicrafts industry is developing relatively rapidly. As a result, the masses' incomes have increased and their living standard has risen remarkably. At present, the political and economic situation in Xizang is becoming better and better. The motherland's southwestern border area is more consolidated.

Talking about the policy on nationalities, he said: Generally speaking, the policy on regional national autonomy has been implemented well in Xizang. As of now, direct elections have been extensively held in 1 municipality, 70 counties, 1 district under the jurisdiction of the municipality, and 2,050 communes throughout Xizang. The majority of the key leading posts in Xizang's party and government organizations at all levels are assumed by cadres of the Tibetan nationality. In accordance with the actual situation in Xizang, the regional people's congress Standing Committee has instituted 10 sets of local regulations and drafted the "Xizang Autonomous Region's Regulations on Exercising Autonomy." After these regulations are carried out, Xizang's regional national autonomy work will certainly be greatly promoted.

Vice Chairman Bainqen said: Since Xizang was peacefully liberated, it has trained a large number of cadres of the Tibetan nationality with communist consciousness and culture. This is an amazing achievement. Since the central authorities' important directive on Xizang's work was implemented in 1980, the regional party committee has done much work to train cadres of Tibetan nationality and achieved great results. He said: I have seen a large number of cadres of Tibetan nationality not only assuming key leading posts at all levels but also competently shouldering work responsibility and making great achievements. I hope cadres of Tibetan nationality will continue to raise their level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They must work hard to study science, culture and professional knowledge and serve the masses wholeheartedly. I hope cadres of the Tibetan and Han nationalities will further strengthen unity and respect, learn from, help and understand each other to make up each other's deficiencies. They must conduct more self-criticism when questions arise, unite as one and develop the excellent situation in Xizang together.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain said: In my inspection tour I have found Xizang's united front policy has been implemented well with outstanding results. I have met many patriotic personages, who unanimously praise the party's present policy. Since the central authorities' directive was implemented, the party's policy on freedom to believe in religion has also been gradually implemented.

Touching upon the situation in rural and pastoral areas, Vice Chairman Bainqen said: After eliminating chaos and restoring order, Xizang has implemented more flexible economic policies in rural and pastoral areas. As a result, production has been restored, and developments have been rapid. In my field trip to the masses' households, I was most impressed by what I saw in most of the areas and among the great majority of the masses: The question of having enough to eat and wear has been basically solved. I took a special trip to Natan production team in Xigaze County, which had longstanding economic difficulty, and visited many households of the team members. I found they had basically solved their problem of grain shortage. In the past, when the new crop was still in the fields and the old one was all consumed, the majority of the villagers faced a grain shortage; now no households are running out of grain. The production team members heartily welcome and support the CPC's policy. I also saw some very well-off communes and production teams. Each household of the fifth production team in Zhaxijicai Commune near Xigaze has surplus grain. The 10-member household headed by a peasant by the name of Kasha has over 10,000 jin of grain in stock, some of which is heaped up even under the eaves. This shows that the party's more flexible economic policies in Xizang's rural and pastoral areas have produced remarkable results. Some peasants and herdsman have become well off. A number of poor counties and production teams are eliminating poverty. This is a really amazing and encouraging tremendous change.

In conclusion, Vice Chairman Bainqen said: I have every reason to believe that under the party Central Committee's correct leadership and with the great support from the powerful socialist motherland and all fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and people of all fraternal nationalities, cadres of all nationalities and the vast number of people in Xizang will work hard so that a united, well-off and civilized new Xizang can be in full bloom on the roof of the world like a splendid flower.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK270634 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] "The third Xizang regional women's congress closed in Lhasa on the afternoon of 24 August. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee; Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, chairman of the Xizang regional people's government; and Ngapoi Cedan Zhoigar, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, attended the closing session. Also present at the closing session were leading members of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the Xizang regional people's government, the Xizang Regional CPPCC and the Xizang PLA district, including Yangling Duoji, Song Ziyuan, Niu Ruizhou, Puquin, (Cheng Zhe), Xia Chuan, Hu Zonglin, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, Ciren Lamu, Samding Doje Pamo and Jamzom Zhaxi Degti.

"The closing session was presided over by Comrade (Na Zhen), chairman of the Xizang Regional Women's Federation. Yangling Duoji, secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, gave an important speech at the closing session. He said: The central task for the people of various nationalities of the whole region at present and for a relatively long time to come is to bring about a small change of the region in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a big change in 10 years and to build a united, prosperous and culturally developed new socialist Xizang. This is also the central task facing women of various nationalities of the region.

"Around this central task, he spoke about three points:

1. "The question of situation: since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since implementing the Central Committee's important instructions on work in Xizang, a series of undertakings to bring order out of chaos has been done and the policy of relaxing requirements has been pursued for the region to recuperate and build up strength. Consequently, a favorable situation of cadres and the masses of various nationalities making concerted efforts to build a new socialist Xizang has prevailed throughout the region. At present, the party's task of bringing order out of chaos in the region's guiding ideology has been fulfilled. The vast agricultural and pastoral areas have taken on a new look. A portion of the peasants and herdsmen are becoming prosperous. The region's situation at present is that of being one of the best periods since Xizang's peaceful liberation.

2. The question of work related to women: He said that women of various nationalities have made great contributions. "At present, the situation of work related to women is getting better and better. He stressed: Work related to women has an important bearing on building a united, prosperous and culturally developed new Xizang."

3. Hopes placed on work related to women: "He expressed the hope that women of various nationalities will continue to play their role of 'half the sky' in economic construction and on the road to eliminating poverty and becoming prosperous; make new contributions to developing socialist culture; do a good job in nurturing, bringing up and educating children; ensure the legal rights and interests of women and children; strengthen the work of building up women's federations ideologically and organizationally at various levels; and strive to raise the work of women's federations to a new level."

Comrade Yin Fatang gave important instructions at the meeting. (Yang Jin), vice chairman of the Xizang Regional Women's Federation, made a closing speech.

LIAONING RETRIES CULTURAL REVOLUTION CRIMINAL

SK271102 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Au Gang), in line with court and supervision procedures, the Jinzhou Intermediate People's Court revoked the original verdict on (Jing Decun), a principal culprit guilty of beating, smashing and looting because his crimes were not properly measured and the penalty was too light. The court appointed another collegiate bench and held an open trial yesterday morning to try his case.

(Jing Decun) was a construction worker at the Liaoning [word indistinct] plant. He engaged in beating, smashing and looting on a big scale and engineered many bloody incidents of violence. By resorting to rebellion to build up himself, he later became vice chairman of the Jinzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, chairman of the municipal workers' congress and deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee among other positions. He abused his position and power to engage in activities which violate the criminal code. He raped 12 women and embezzled public property worth over 1,000 yuan. In December 1978, the provincial CPC committee and government decided to dismiss him from all his posts inside and outside the party in accordance with the seriousness of his crimes. He was put under arrest with the approval of the procuratorial department. After being put behind bars, he refused to admit his guilt and continued carrying on unlawful activities in prison.

On 14 September 1981, the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court opened a court session to try (Jing Decun). Upon entering the court, he began to abuse the state public prosecutor, raving that this case was a joke on history. He also threatened that once he is out, he will file a suit against the prosecutor and others. He was swollen with reactionary arrogance at the court.

A principal smash-and-grabber as guilty and stubborn as (Jing Decun) should have been severely punished in accordance with the law. However, due to the incorrect thinking on the part of some persons handling this case, the court failed to properly measure (Jing's) crimes of beating, smashing and looting and did not investigate his unlawful activities committed while he was in custody. As a result, he was not given a penalty commensurate with his crimes but was given a light sentence. A 5-year jail term is too light for a principal smash-and-grabber guilty of serious crimes such as (Jing).

When he was released on 6 April after serving the jail term, his wife, together with a dozen or so relatives, drove three jeeps and a motorcycle to greet him at the prison. They blatantly drove the cars through the streets to seek publicity.

The masses were indignant at the light punishment for (Jing's) serious crimes. They demanded his case be retried. In accordance with the masses' demands and under the supervision of the political and judicial organs of the provincial CPC committee and government, the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate Court revoked the original verdict on (Jing) in line with court and supervision procedures. (Jing) was taken into custody again on 29 May. On 26 August the newly appointed collegiate bench began an open court session to handle (Jing's) case.

ResentenCed 28 Aug

SK290849 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] After a reexamination of the case of principal smash-and-grabber (Jing Decun), the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court concluded that (Jing Decun) was guilty of murder, hooliganism and graft. At an open trial in Jinzhou on 28 August, he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. At the court for retrial, (Jing Decun) tried every means possible to deny his crimes in the face of the testimony of witnesses and material evidence. In view of (Jing Decun's) many criminal offenses and his abominable attitude, the Jinzhou Municipal Intermediate People's Court, in accordance with the state criminal law, sentenced him to 15 years in prison for gathering a crowd to conduct acts of beating, smashing and looting and for murder, to a term of 6 years in prison for hooliganism and to 2 years imprisonment for graft. In line with the principle on penalties for numerous crimes, (Jing Decun) will serve 20 years in prison.

AFP REPORTS REACTION TO RELEASE OF U-2 PILOTS

OW281447 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, Aug 28 (AFP) -- Chinese Nationalists today accused the Beijing regime of "playing another dirty trick" by using two old nationalist U-2 pilots to create the illusion of peace between China and Taiwan. "This the cruelest of act we have ever heard of as the two pilots had long been declared killed in action because of the lack of information from China that they were still alive," informants here said.

Yeh was declared missing in November 1963 and Chang in January 1965. In the absence of information from Beijing the Nationalist Government had declared the pilots martyrdom six months after their disappearance. Sources said the martyrs' families had received due care from the government for the past 20 years.

"The current Peking announcement that the two pilots are still alive will serve a serious blow to the family members as the two wives have been remarried and children grown up," informants said.

As to whether the two pilots would be freed, "the whole thing will probably depend on the two officers when they are actually freed and the attitude of the members of their families," the informants added.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS PRC WAR GAMES

OW281051 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, August 28 (CNA) -- Communist China has been conducting a series of amphibious exercises along the Fukien coast opposite Taiwan since Aug. 7, the Ministry of Defense reported today.

Maj. Gen. Wang Miao, spokesman for the Defense Ministry, made the disclosure when commenting on the U.S. Government's decision to continue co-production of the F-5E jet fighters in Taiwan next year.

"We would like to remind the free world of the fact that Communist China's peace overtures are just a smokescreen. It has never renounced the use of force against Taiwan and Penghu as a last resort," Gen. Wang said.

He said the military exercises are going on between the mouth of the Min River and Chuangshih Island. Tanks and transports were mobilized for the war game which has been going on intermittently since Aug. 7.

Gen. Wang said another indication of Peiping's "peaceful intention" toward the Republic of China is its interest in the recent Falklands.

The Chinese Communist Party's military affairs 12 reams of British documentary on the Falklands campaign jointly shot by REUTERS and the BBC. [sentence as received]
"Evidently, the Communists are interested in learning British tactics in preparation for their invasion of Taiwan," the general said. He added that only when the Republic of China is able to maintain air and naval supremacy in the Taiwan Straits can it check Communist expansion and assure the security of the western Pacific.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS ON U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

Chiang Stand

OW290144 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Don't Be Confused by the Chinese Communists' United Front Smokescreen in the Name of Peace -- Expounding Chairman Chiang's Remarks"]

[Text] Chairman Chiang of the Kuomintang of China presided over a meeting of the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee yesterday.

In his remarks on the "joint communique" issued by the United States and the Chinese Communists, he encouraged the compatriots of the whole country and the comrades of the whole party to demonstrate moral courage, strengthen themselves for the trials ahead in the face of adversity, relinquish all selfish ways of thinking and enhance solidarity and vigilance in order to overcome difficulties. There is a very important passage in Chairman Chiang's speech. He deeply hopes that the compatriots of the whole country and the comrades of the whole party "will never be confused by the Chinese Communist bandits' united front smokescreen in the name of 'peace,' nor be perplexed by transitory international developments." This passage precisely describes our policy for coping with the situation changes caused by the "joint communique" issued by the United States and the Chinese Communists. We think that we should expound and publicize the important guiding principle of this passage of Chairman Chiang's remarks among our compatriots throughout the country.

Just as we pointed out in yesterday's editorial, the Chinese Communists have made known their position for peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue in the "joint communique." From now on, they will surely intensify their united front work against us and constantly make peace talk offensives. Therefore, our immunity to confusion by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace is our important mental armament.

Of course, our compatriots at home and abroad profoundly understand the Chinese Communists' united front scheme in the name of peace and will never believe their lies. However, we cannot deny the fact that our compatriots at home and abroad inevitably think that in order to frustrate the Chinese Communists' united front scheme, we can turn their trick against them and hold talks with them on a trial basis.

They think: Such talks are not fearsome as long as we firmly hold to our position and stick to our conditions. The most desirable result is the Chinese Communists' acceptance of our conditions for reunifying China with the three principles of the people. In case the talks fail to reach an agreement and break, we can show our people and the people of foreign countries that we have done what is humanly possible to help and that it is the Chinese Communists who stubbornly cling to "four upholdings" which bring calamity to the country and the people. In this way, the compatriots at home and abroad will, of course, further understand the Chinese Communists' united front scheme. In this way, the 1 billion people on the China mainland will know more about the nature of the Chinese Communists' tyrannical rule and will no longer cherish illusions of the Chinese Communists' "four modernizations." In this way, the compatriots on the mainland will be prompted to wage struggles for freedom, democracy and human rights. Such results are also beneficial to us.

Conversely, if we flatly refuse to contact the Chinese Communists, not even to hold tentative talks, others may likely mistake us as too obstinate and inflexible, and may become unsympathetic and critical of us. Thus, we may allow the Chinese Communists' united front scheme to succeed in making it appear that the Chinese Communists want peace, yet we wouldn't even talk of peace, and that the Chinese Communists are willing to negotiate, but we insist on keeping them at a distance. This would give the Chinese Communists an excuse to use force against Taiwan in the future. The Chinese Communists may even use our refusal of peace talks as a reason to apply pressures on the U.S. Government to stop military sales to us, and the U.S. Government will find its position indefensible, unwilling to be blamed for militarily supporting us to undermine the peaceful solution of the China issue between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. In the end we will lose both U.S. Government and public sympathy, and face the situation of an end to U.S. arms sales.

All of the above arguments may sound reasonable at first and can easily deceive people's intuition and commonsense. However, these arguments have in fact made the mistake of being confused by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace. Chairman Chiang pointed out not long ago when receiving the leaders of the 1982 national development seminar: We must not have any ideas about holding tentative talks with the Chinese Communists because if we do, we will fall into their trap of undermining our anticommunist public spirit and morale and rock our spiritual bastion. Therefore, Chairman Chiang has consistently adhered to the position and principle of "no contact, no talks and no compromise." Compatriots at home and abroad should understand that only by adhering to this position and principle can we avoid being confused by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace.

The Chinese Communists will certainly not give up their scheme to invade Taiwan by force. However, if they can spread a peace talk smokescreen to confuse us -- disarming us spiritually -- and disrupt U.S. military sales to weaken our defense forces, why shouldn't they do so? This is a strategy to defeat the enemy without fighting. We must not only strive to guard against the enemy's armed invasion but also to ignore his scheme to murder us while smiling at us. We must not allow the Chinese Communist to hurt us by the tactics of "destroying a fortress from within." We must understand and give publicity to the positive significance in the position and principle of "no contact, no talks, no compromise" with the determination never to be confused by the Chinese Communists' united front smokescreen in the name of peace.

LIEN HO PAO

OW281315 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "How Should We Look at the 'Joint Communiqué' Between the United States and the Chinese Communists?"]

[Text] The United States and the Chinese Communists published a so-called "joint communiqué" on 17 August. This was quite unexpected, but we did anticipate it. That the Reagan administration would finally publish this kind of thing with the Chinese Communists was unexpected. It is not easy to find an explanation from President Reagan's consistent talk of goodwill and friendship with China.

However, this was what we anticipated. Four U.S. presidents, starting with the Nixon administration, have shaped a consistent U.S. policy toward the Chinese Communists attempting to join forces with the Chinese Communists in countering Soviet Russia. This strategy is erroneous and dangerous. But the fallacies have spread to such an extent to sound rather appealing, and the strategy has become a taboo for U.S. presidents in interparty controversies. Keeping in mind the interests of his political party and administration, President Reagan found it difficult to achieve a breakthrough, not to mention the fact a pro-Chinese Communist State Department tries to deceive him and in many ways to mastermind him. Under these circumstances, no wonder President Reagan finally reconciled himself with the realities.

It has been said that this "joint communiqué" was to be called "Shanghai communiqué No 2." In reality, it comes quite close to the "Shanghai Communiqué," in which the method of each side airing its own views is still being used. This shows that the United States and the Chinese Communists have failed to work out a "final solution" on the arms sales question stated in the "communiqué." All they could do was compromise after airing their own views.

From the very beginning, the Chinese Communists have made a show of strength on the arms sales question, indicating they would downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if it did not stop the sales.

They tried repeatedly and in many ways to emphasize and demonstrate this standpoint and posture. However, in the "communique," they could not but accept the U.S. policy of continuing arms sales to Taiwan and could only rather "feebly" state that "the two governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue." Here the Chinese Communists thoroughly exposed their nature of being fierce of mind but faint of heart. In a sense, the Chinese Communists are the losers, but it does not necessarily imply that the United States is the winner.

In this "joint communique," the United States made some pacifying and compromising commitments:

The most serious commitments are the recognition of the Chinese Communist regime as "the sole legal government of China" and the acknowledgement that "there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of China." On this premise, the United States reiterated that "it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan,'" thereby dancing completely to the tune of the Chinese Communists.

The other serious commitment is that in the "communique," the United States stated that "it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed -- either in quality or in quantity -- the level of recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China and that it intends to gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan." This kind of self-limitation is very wrong. The United States has fallen into the Chinese Communist trap.

In past negotiations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, the United States has consistently urged the Chinese Communists to renounce in explicit terms the use of force against Taiwan, but the Chinese Communists have never promised this. However, in this "joint communique," the Chinese Communists rather clearly, though indirectly, expressed that it wants "a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question." This can be interpreted as a trick, a Chinese Communist united front ploy as well as their compromise in order to get a compromise from the United States. At least the Chinese Communists have retreated from their position.

After reading this "joint communique," we must point out that the United States has made two major mistakes that we cannot understand:

1. Although the United States has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to us, it has put a limitation on the quality and quantity of the arms to be sold without stating any conditions. This will lead to two situations: The United States will be unable to lift this self-limitation in the face of Chinese Communist peace negotiations and united front schemes, and it no longer has leeway to lift this self-limitation in case tension develops in the Taiwan Strait.

2. Although the United States has repeatedly said it will not play any mediation role between us and the Chinese Communists, it explicitly says in the "communique" that it "understands and appreciates" the Chinese Communists' peace negotiation proposal which is part of their united front work. This is tantamount to supporting the Chinese Communists' united front work against us.

In the "joint communique," we can see some U.S. efforts to reject the Chinese Communists' unreasonable demands. However, U.S. policy has strayed from the positive spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act. The United States has made further concessions to and compromises with the Chinese Communists, has further undermined its position of trustworthiness, morality and justice and has hurt the rights and interests of the Republic of China. This has made us very disappointed and indignant.

Nevertheless, we also attach great importance to President Reagan's statement on this "joint communique." In his statement, President Reagan reiterated that he has paid particular attention to the needs and interests of the people on Taiwan and that his longstanding personal friendship and deep concern for the well-being of the people on Taiwan are steadfast and unchanged.

He also said that he would make all efforts to maintain the cultural, commercial and people-to-people contacts between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan and conduct such contacts with the dignity and honor befitting old friends.

Reagan stated in a positive way that arms sales will continue in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act and with the full expectation that the resolution of the Taiwan issue will be peaceful. In conclusion, President Reagan expressed his wish to expand and promote the progress and prosperity of Taiwan. His friendly remarks remain to be proven by facts, but we have reason to believe that his remarks are sincere and hope that his sincerity will be embodied in his formulation of U.S. policy toward the Republic of China. Otherwise they will become rhetoric satirizing reality.

We cannot deny the unfavorable impact of the "joint communique" on us and its psychological blow on our compatriots at home and abroad and our compatriots on the Chinese mainland. However, we must face it squarely and struggle with self-reliance and vigor as long as the U.S. strategy of allying with the Chinese Communists to stop Soviet expansion remains unchanged. Foreign affairs are an extension of internal affairs. We do not have to worry about the present adverse situation in foreign relations as long as we can work in the spirit of self-reliance to improve, develop and make breakthroughs in our politics, economy, foreign relations and national defense. There are great possibilities for us to turn the tide and create new opportunities.

After reading the "joint communique," we would like to remind our fellow countrymen the following three things:

1. From now on, the Chinese Communists will surely strengthen their united front work against us and conduct various peace talk offensives against us one after another. At the same time, they will also surely intensify their efforts to sow discord and their infiltration and subversion in Taiwan. We must heighten our vigilance and strengthen our unity to cope with the enemy's intensified united front work.
2. In the future, the Chinese Communists will surely continue to pressure the United States to hold further talks on the arms sales issue. At the same time, they will concentrate on lobbying the U.S. Congress for a revision of the Taiwan Relations Act, to fundamentally undermine ROC-U.S. relations and to finally end U.S. arms sales to us. We must make early preparations for coping with that situation.
3. After the United States limits the quality and quantity of arms to be sold to us, our pressing question is how to find new sources of modern weapons to maintain our superiority in arms over the Chinese Communists.

CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO

OW291330 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "To Weaken the Republic of China's Strength Will Inevitably Escalate Tensions in the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] The U.S. Government had held secret talks with the Chinese Communists on U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China since last December. A country's military sales are that country's own business and allow no foreign interference. This is the normal stand of a country on arms sales. However, the United States failed to insist on this stand. This failure paved the way for concessions on the part of the United States. Although the talks were conducted in secrecy, there had been reports leading to the outside, indicating that the United States would almost certainly make concessions. Just as we had expected, Washington and Peiping issued the so-called "joint communique" last night. Although the United States did not set a date for the end of the arms sales as demanded by the Chinese Communists, two major points contained in the communique clearly run counter to the provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act and cast doubt on the spirit of independent diplomacy, which the United States had emphasized.

Paragraphs A and B of Article 3 of the Taiwan Relations Act state: "The United States will insure that Taiwan has the defensive equipment and logistics necessary for maintaining an adequate self-defense capability. The President and the Congress will, in accordance with the legal procedures, decide the quality and quantity of such defensive equipment and logistics entirely on the basis of their judgement regarding Taiwan's needs. Such a decision should include the appraisals of the U.S. military authorities submitted to the President and the Congress." The words "an adequate self-defense capability" in this article naturally means a self-defense capability readjustable along with the increase of outside threats. The Chinese Communists' military capability is expected to increase steadily. Under such circumstances, if the Republic of China's military capability is maintained at a declining level, does the word "adequate" have any meaning? How can the U.S. President, the Congress and the military authorities possibly decide now that the present military strength of the Republic of China can stand future Chinese Communist attack? This is why we believe that restricting arms sales to Taiwan to the present level, both qualitatively and quantitatively, is not logical and runs counter to the original spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act.

As for terminating arms sales to the Republic of China in the end, this means disregarding peace and stability in the western Pacific region. The Taiwan Relations Act specifically states that defensive articles are provided to the Republic of China for the purpose of maintaining peace and stability in the western Pacific region as well as for other reasons. Can the United States be sure that there will be no need for maintaining peace and stability in the western Pacific region in the future?

We believe that the United States cannot possibly abolish the Taiwan Relations Act. As a matter of fact, to do so in the foreseeable future is out of the question. If the Taiwan Relations Act continues to serve as a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy in Asia, it is very inappropriate to violate it for some practical political reasons.

In negotiating with the Chinese Communists on the question of arms sales to the Republic of China, the United States did make a six-point guarantee to the Republic of China. This guarantee has led us to believe that President Reagan himself still values the ties between the two countries, which are beneficial to both. He vetoed many of his staff's proposals, which could have led to major concessions to the Chinese Communists, and decided to continue the joint production of F-5E fighters in Taiwan. This has minimized the damage done to the China-U.S. ties as a result of the communique.

However, we still want to remind the U.S. Government that the Chinese Communists' goal is to capture Taiwan through peaceful gestures backed by force. They will never be satisfied with a single concession until they achieve this goal. Starting with the 1972 Shanghai Communique, every joint communique issued between the United States and the Chinese Communists has represented a step backward in U.S. support for the Republic of China. The current communique on arms sales came into being because there was no agreement on this question in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists. We can say that every concession made by the United States encourages the Chinese Communists to plan the next move to exert pressure on the United States.

Although President Reagan refused the Chinese Communists' further demands during the current talks, we believe that the Chinese Communists will continue to pester the United States on such questions as sovereignty over Taiwan and abolishment of the Taiwan Relations Act in an effort to produce another joint communique in their favor. If the United States fails to recognize the Chinese Communists' tactics and draw a final line, which will be kept with firmness, it cannot hope to escape from the prolonged pestering and blackmail of the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communists will achieve their goal when the U.S. stand is weakened to the degree that the United States can no longer resist their pressure.

President Reagan has said in his statement that the compromise between the United States and the Chinese Communists would contribute to the reduction of tensions and to peace in the Asia-Pacific region. We believe this is a wishful thinking. We believe, on the contrary, that any action that weakens the defense strength of the Republic of China will only escalate tensions and impair peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

BUY-AMERICAN MISSION LEAVES FOR U.S. 29 AUG

OW300518 Taipei CNA in English 0310 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 30 (CNA) -- The seventh "buy American" mission, led by Vice Economics Minister Chang Hsueh-sheun, left Taipei for the United States Sunday.

The mission is another move to show the Chinese Government's sincerity in enlarging and promoting trade with the United States for the narrowing of trade gap between the two countries, Chang said upon his departure.

During this period of world economic recession, increasing purchase from the United States by this nation is of a special significance in advancing mutual trade development, he indicated.

The Republic of China has sent six purchase missions to the United States over the past several years. American trade and industrial circles have realized the efforts of the Chinese Government, he added.

The mission is organized by 50 representatives from the public and private companies in the country. The states they will visit during the 45-day tour include California, Kansas, Ohio, Virginia, Florida, Arizona and Washington, D.C.

They will buy agricultural, industrial and mineral products worth more than U.S. \$500 million.

Trade seminars will be held in seven cities, enabling mission members to meet their American partners so as to make them better understand each other's market situation and exploit more trade opportunity.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS CHINA'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM REFORMS

HK300348 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

["Newsletter From Beijing" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Reforms of China's Economic System -- the Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress, Part IV"]

[Text] To implement the line of the third plenary session, apart from the reforms of the leadership systems of the party and state, we should also carry out some important reforms in the economic field, including an overall reform of the economic management system of the past 30 years or so and a reform of the strategy of economic development.

1. The Reforms of the Economic System

Since the third plenary session, China has tried to reform its economic management system so as to remove some factors unfavorable to the four modernizations. This year, following the completion of the reforms of organs under the State Council, China immediately set up the "Economic System Reform Committee" personally led by Zhao Ziyang. Chinese officials and scholars have gradually established identical views on the reforms of China's economic system through the practice over the past 3 years. They have maintained that at present, three fundamental reforms of the existing systems should be carried out: 1) With regard to the economic policy-making system, the present highly unified policy-making system based solely on the state should be turned into a manifold policy-making system based on the state, economic units and individual laborers. 2) With regard to the system of economic regulation, the present unitary system of regulation by plan should be turned into a regulation system which integrates unified planning with market demands. 3) With regard to management organizations and methods, we should change the previous system of mainly relying on the party and government organizations and administrative organizations and using administrative methods to manage the economy into a system of mainly relying on economic organizations, economic methods and economic rules to manage the economy.

According to the above-mentioned general orientation of reforms, in recent years China has carried out the following 10 reforms of the economic system on an experimental basis:

1. Enterprises which were formerly subsidiary bodies of departments and administrative units have been changed into relatively independent economic units.
2. Those scattered large and complete or small and complete economic units have been changed into integrated economic complexes based on specialized coordination and rational economic principles.
3. The closed product distribution and allocation system divided by administrative sections has been changed into an open commodity market under unified leadership.
4. Vertical and horizontal economic activities have been changed into those organized by economic centers.
5. The system of formulating guidance plans from top to bottom has been changed into the system of making guidance plans from bottom to the top and combining the efforts of the upper and lower units.
6. The system of mainly relying on administrative methods to manage the economy has been changed into the system of mainly utilizing economic means to regulate the economy.

7. The former practice of neglecting the legal system and contracts has been changed. China has now attached importance to strengthening the legal system, economic legislation, judicature and supervision.

8. The former system of overconcentration of power regarding economic management in the hands of the central authorities has been changed into the system of expanding the economic management power of localities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

9. The former system of placing enterprises under the leadership of the party committees, with factory directors holding the main responsibility, has been changed into the system of a representative assembly of workers and staff members with factory directors holding the main responsibility.

10. Formerly, it was the party and government which directly managed the economy. It is now economic organizations which are mainly in charge of economic management.

From the above-mentioned examples, we realize that extensive work has been done over the past 3 years in the experimental stage of economic reforms, which are closely connected with the readjustment of the power, interests and responsibility of the central authorities, localities, enterprises and individual laborers. Therefore, this matter has aroused people's attention both at home and abroad.

II. Change of the Strategy for Economic Development

Since the third plenary session, China has greatly changed its strategy for economic development because it has realized that the reason why it suffered severe setbacks in economic construction over the past 30 years was due to the fact that for a long time (after 1958 in particular) China made deviations in selecting its strategic policy for economic development. As a result, a vicious circle of "high targets, high accumulation, low efficiency and low consumption" occurred. Since the third plenary session, China has put forth the guiding principle of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" and criticized the "leftist" strategy for economic development. At the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Zhao Ziyang put forth the 10 major guiding principles for construction to completely change China's strategy for economic development followed over the past 30 years.

Over the past 3 years, the changes in China's strategy for economic development are mainly shown in the following areas:

1. With regard to the objectives and speed of development, the previous practice of putting forth unrealistic slogans and targets has been abrogated. Tremendous consideration has been given to satisfying people's increasing needs in their material and cultural life. In other words, the practice of proceeding from reality, acting according to ability and advancing in regular order has been followed.

2. With regard to the structures of production, instead of placing undue emphasis on the development of heavy industry, China has put the production of consumer goods in first place. The service orientation of heavy industry has also been readjusted so that its service, mainly for new construction projects, has been switched to agriculture, light industry and the technical reform of the national economy.

3. With regard to the accumulation and use of development funds, instead of blindly seeking a high accumulation rate and using most of its accumulated funds in heavy industry, China has gradually reduced its accumulation rate from the previous 30 percent or so to about 25 percent. In this way, the proportion between accumulation and consumption has gradually become rational and the distribution and use of accumulated funds are beneficial to the coordinated development of agriculture, light and heavy industries and other departments of the national economy.

4. With regard to the methods of development, instead of mainly relying on the new construction projects and blindly seeking quantitative development, China has now attached importance to tapping the potentials of existing enterprises. On the basis of consolidating and reorganizing the existing enterprises, China has greatly promoted technical reforms of various departments of the national economy in order to enhance production capability, improve product quality and increase product variety and economic returns.

5. With regards to the systems of production relations and economic management, instead of disregarding the level of development of the many productive forces and blindly seeking the transitional form of ownership characterized by "bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature," China has accepted the coexistence of various economic factors and permitted various management methods to exist under the prerequisite that the public ownership system assumes a predominant position.

6. With regard to making use of outside forces instead of pursuing a closed-door policy and being complacent and conservative, China can now bring into play foreign capital and technology to promote economic development at home.

WEN WEI PO EXAMINES PROSPECTS FOR CPC CONGRESS

HK300354 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 29 Aug 82 p 1

["Newsletter from Beijing" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Some Prospects for the 12th Party Congress -- the Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress, Part V"]:

[Text] Since the third plenary session, gratifying changes have taken place in people's political and economic life. It is because:

1. The CPC, as a ruling party, has discerned a truth from its previous mistakes: The party is not allowed to place itself above the state and the people. It should not possess any right of status which is beyond the control of law. In particular, it should not monopolize everything. Having a correct understanding of this matter, the CPC has consciously adopted many measures in these few years, including streamlining government organizations, transferring cadres to new posts, revising the party constitution and so forth, the redress many of its mistakes. This has enabled the party to place its cooperation and unity with the government, masses and non-party personages on a new and more solid basis. This is beneficial for arousing people's enthusiasm and initiative. The fact that a political situation of stability and unity has occurred in China in the past 3 years is closely connected with those measures.

2. Since the third plenary session, the CPC has adopted a policy of rehabilitating the people. Politically, it has ended the situation in which political movements spread unchecked for more than 20 years and the people did not know what course to follow. Thus, the people have been emancipated from those unending political movements and have gained a respite. Apart from that, false charges, wrong sentences and trumped-up charges have been redressed, and people's class status, which was wrongly determined, has also been corrected. People have freed their minds of all misgivings and have peace of minds. Economically, the CPC has implemented a strategic policy which benefits and enriches the people and invests the nation's wealth in them. Over the past 3 years, marked results have been particularly achieved in this respect.

Apart from that, democracy and the legal system have been strengthened over the past 3 years and the standing of intellectuals has been unprecedentedly enhanced. As a result, the line of the third plenary session has enjoyed the support of the broad masses of people.

We believe that the following are the focal points of the 12th party congress held under such circumstances:

1. It will reiterate the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and make them more complete so that they will become a program for the Chinese-type socialist construction and play a guiding role in the four modernizations.
2. According to the new party constitution, the party's leading organs will be greatly changed, including the establishment of the three committees and the general secretary system so that the highest leading organ of the party will be in accord with the principle of collective leadership. At the same time, the new party constitution will contain important stipulations on democratic centralism.
3. It is expected that the congress will elect a number of persons who are firm and resolute in implementing the line of the third plenary session and let them take up various leading work in the party Central Committee. They will carry forward to the end various reforms (reforms in the leadership system and economic system) started since the third plenary session so that the four modernizations will be carried out smoothly.
4. It is expected that the 12th party congress will formulate plans for economic development that will continue to rehabilitate the people. The guiding thought and specific arrangements for the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be based on the requirements of the new strategy. According to these requirements, during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," the main efforts will be devoted to the following: 1) Readjustment of economic structures; 2) consolidation of the existing enterprises; 3) technical innovation of the key enterprises in order to accumulate strength and lay a foundation for further technical innovation of the existing enterprises during the period of the "7th 5-Year Plan." The principle of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading" will remain the traits of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Therefore, economic development during this period will not be very fast. China intends to lay a solid foundation during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" and strive to speed up the development of the national economy after a complete improvement of the state's finance and economy. During the last 5 years of the 1980's, the speed of economic development will be faster than that of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan." The speed of economic development during the 1990's is expected to be even faster. Such being the case, China will be able to usher in a new period of economic prosperity during the last 10 years of this century.

WEN WEI PO RAPS 'CERTAIN PEOPLE IN JAPAN'

HK280309 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Special feature by Li Tzu-sung: "Failure To Correct Mistakes Is Unfriendly"]

[Text] Certain people in Japan are always taking a foot when you give them an inch. When we yield an inch to them, they take a foot or even a yard.

Certain people in Japan are always devoid of gratitude. When we return good for evil, they return evil for good.

Certain people in Japan are always concealing and changing their real feelings; they can both fawn over people and also act in an arrogant manner toward them. They can bow low to you in the morning and angrily abuse you as "a pig" in the evening. (We recently received letters from Japanese abusing us as pigs).

If we practice boundless leniency toward certain people in Japan, we will not only get the worst of it ourselves but will also encourage them to make up their minds to bully and humiliate us again.

"The whole world will suffer if you let the enemy go for one day!" All kinds of feelings well up in our minds on reading this old saying:

Following the defeat of Japan's aggression against China, certain people bowed and scraped and were full of talk about "self-reproach" and "bitter regret." Then, when old scars have just healed, they strut about and give themselves airs. The Japanese Education Ministry proceeded to revise school textbooks and distort the history of aggression against China; "aggression" became "marching in." As they saw it, the protests of the Chinese people and the peoples of various countries could be ignored.

And now they want a "postponement" formula and stalling tactics: "The textbooks cannot be changed again, we will talk about it again in 2 years' time."

What will happen after 2 or 3 years? Will they again come up with "talking about it again in 3 years' time?"

We must loudly warn the Japanese Government power-holders: You should rapidly correct the error of distorting the historical facts of aggression against China; you should rapidly curb the revival of militarism. The sooner the mistake is corrected, the better.

So long as you fail to correct the error, you are being unfriendly to the Chinese people. If you do not correct the error for 2 or 3 years, that means you are being unfriendly to the Chinese people for 2 or 3 years.

"It is better to make friends than enemies." We have never recited the evils of the past; do you mean you mean you want to consolidate enmity?

In fact certain people in Japan have no intention of being friendly to China. How can the Chinese people accept the "great kindness" of people wishing to come to China to talk about friendship?

INCREASE IN CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES REPORTED

HK280254 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Residents returning to China today with gifts of electrical appliances for their relatives and friends will be in for a shock.

It was learnt yesterday that the Chinese customs at Shenzhen had just increased the customs duty on several popular brands of radio cassettes, cameras and paper copiers.

The increase varies from 25 percent to 67 percent.

Sources said that the increases were necessary to safeguard the electronics industry in China. The most-affected electronic item is the Aharp GF-777 radio/cassette player. The duty on it has been increased to 1,000 yuan (\$3,000) from 600 yuan (\$1,800). New customs duty on other three popular models of the same brand is now up to 600 yuan (\$1,800), against 400 yuan (\$1,200) charged hitherto. However, the duty on the other radio cassettes remains unchanged.

Two popular models of Cannon paper copier also have had their customs duty increased from 4,000 yuan (\$12,000) to 5,000 yuan (\$15,000). On the other hand, while the duty on several brands of expensive single-lens reflex cameras has been increased, it has been reduced for cheap and small-sized models.

Distributors are expected to feel the pinch soon. Marketing manager of Sharp Corporation, J. Lai, said that the changes would affect their business. Mr Lai noted that the continual increase in the customs duty on electronic items taken to China had hampered the local re-export business. Government statistics show that 80,000 local imported radio cassettes were re-exported to China in the first half of this year, compared to 110,000 in the same period last year, representing a drop of 27 percent.

Mr Lai said that the decrease resulted from China's encouragement to its domestic electronics industry.

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